THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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POOR FRANCE.

The Horrors of War—Condition of Alsace—The Universal Desolation in the French Provinces—"The Renowned Loafer, Uhrich."

A vivid idea of the sufferings and sorrows that follow in the train of war is given in the following letter from an Alsatian lady to her son in Newark, N. J., which is published in the *Advertiser* of that city. The writer is a resident of a village about five miles out of Strasburg:—

Whole villages are burned down and the inhabitants are living in the woods, having fled from their houses on the approach of the Prussians. Oh, how glad I am that you did not come home last spring, as you intended to do. And what would have become of your dear wife? You must know that those barbarian hordes never fail to ruin the virtues of wives and girls. Oh, what misery! what poverty!

Oh Joseph, you ought to see Strasbourg now! They capitulated the 5th of October, and as soon as the capitulation was known everybody got demoralized. Neighbors went to see each other, crying and embracing their friends. The soldiers broke their arms—sabres and guns—many a cannon was thrown into the river Ill. All broke out in imprecations against the renowned loafer, Uhrich, who forbade his artillery to act against the besiegers with effect. On the 7th of October I ventured out in the town. What a heart-breaking view was offered to me! Whole streets burned completely down, presenting nothing more than a heap of ruins, remains of black and smoky walls, with the half-burned furniture scattered among them, and sometimes a whole house thrown into the street, obstructing the passage. The quarter between the gate of Kronenburg and Steinstrasse, as well as the Finkmatt, are in ashes. The street of the Nuce Bleue, where you lived so long as a child, and where you knew every one of those magnificent buildings, is no more!

You cannot imagine what misery is here: everything eaten up, everything stolen and carried away; women are insulted and men beaten; and the same thing is repeated every day and every day. I had fourteen soldiers to lodge and two wounded Frenchmen; you can imagine how well they were cared for. I had to quarrel all the time with the Prussians, but finally got the best of them.

If you should come home now you would see nothing else but ruins, ashes and desolation, and hunger and pain in every face. And what will we do then when those heavy snow-storms come on, without food, without shelter, and constantly pursued by those barbarian Prussians, who sing profane songs and cry "Down with the French!" as they did on the eve of the surrender of Strasburg. There is never a kind word spoken to us poor country people; everything is demanded with the pistol or sabre in hand. They shoot down people as they would game in a great hunting expedition.

DESOLATION EVERYWHERE.

Herr Wachenhusen, writing from the vicinity of Chartres on the 15th to the Cologne *Gazette*, says:—

The small town of Auneau, near Chartres, which had been occupied by the Germans, had been punished with a fine for its connection with the surprise at Ablis. The Francs-tireurs, according to the hotel keeper, entered the town at 2 o'clock one morning with sixty captured Prussian cavalry soldiers, and wished to establish themselves there, but being refused any countenance by the inhabitants, who were fearful of the consequences, they retired just as the Prussians entered. The latter searched every house, but only found and shot five of the band.

Only greybeards, women, and children are now to be found in the wretched villages of the Loiret, and these are so destitute that they only live on what the German soldiers give them out of their rations of meat and bread. Even the better-off families in the towns and the country have for weeks been glad to have officers quartered upon them, for the officers are obliged to feed the inmates as well as themselves, and do so as soon as the ox is slaughtered and the carcase divided.

At Auneau the writer's host, a farmer, expressed a fear that the Grand Duke might meet with a mischance. He was an Orleanist, and had a great respect for the Prince. The same interest in him was shown in all the places where he fixed his quarters, the memory of the Duke of Orleans, to whom he was related, being held in great esteem by the French provincials, and his death still remembered as a national disaster. "It is a disgrace," remarked the honest farmer, "that so great a nation as ours should sink so low. We, of course, desire the end of the war, and hate the Prussians; but," he added, sighing, "I fear we shall still need them, and shall have to recall them in order to protect us against ourselves, for the end of the war will be but the beginning of our wretchedness. May God save us!"

HOW THE BAVARIANS LIVE ON THE COUNTRY

Herr Wachenhusen states that the Bavarians and Prussians fraternize most cordially, and during the whole campaign he has not heard of a single misunderstanding between them. The Bavarians pay great attention to the material side of life, and with their anxiety for the *menage* they are a terror to the French peasants. In a village lies, perhaps, already a battalion of North German troops. All is still and quiet in the peasants' cottages. The soldiers are polishing their boots, stand in the open kitchens, and wash their shirts or peel their potatoes.

A Bavarian column comes along the road, and suddenly there is a great commotion in the village. The hens cackle, the cocks crow, the ducks and geese cry out for help. A few minutes afterwards all is again still, but no cock crows, no duck quacks any more, the inhabitants wring their hands over the cut-off heads of their fowls which the column has left behind. "All hope abandon," I exclaim whenever I come through a village in which I see the Bavarians cantoned. Their philosophy, however, is the right one, and I expressly guard myself against the suspicion of meaning any disparagement.

The Bavarians are the true war philosophers. "*A la guerre comme a la guerre.*" People should not begin a war if they do not like its disadvantages. Since the cold has set in we see the Bavarians marching in their winter costume. Every garment that gives warmth is welcome to them. They have discovered an excellent hood in the greyish blue capotes of the fallen Zouaves and jager, whose heirs they have thus become. One fancies it is a French battalion on seeing the grey hoods.

CUBA.

Important Letter from President Cespedes—The Struggle Still Maintained with Hopes of Success.

The following letter, addressed to General W. McMahon by the President of the republic of Cuba, has been received:—

REPUBLIC OF CUBA—GOD AND LIBERTY.

CAMAGUEY, August 22, 1870.—To General M. T. McMahon, President of the Cuban League of the United States.—Sir: I have received with the greatest pleasure your letter of the 11th of May of the present year, in which you are good enough to inform me of the organization of the Cuban League of the United States, of the objects of the association, and of the sentiments which animate it in favor of the cause which we, the free men of this island, are maintaining. It is very gratifying and significant to the people of Cuba to know that the league has been established, and that you are its worthy President; and we hope that it will produce important results for the speedy emancipation of all the slaves, both black and white, who are here fighting to secure the blessing of modern liberty, following in this the example of the American States. Believe me, General, that the Cubans have never doubted for a moment that the people of the United States are earnest in behalf of the liberty and independence of Cuba, notwithstanding the unfortunate attitude assumed by their Government; nor that the day is near at hand when public opinion, omnipotent in all governments purely republican, will compel the adoption of a more natural line of conduct, and which involves no departure from the true principles of the great nation which your Government directs. For this reason the people of Cuba have not permitted the warmth of their sympathies with the people of the United States to be in any manner abated.

But that which causes us the greatest satisfaction is the justice which you and your worthy associates have done us, in distinguishing the conduct of the belligerent Cubans from that of their inhuman oppressors, including even those born on the soil, who fight under the banners of tyranny. I swear to you on my honor that it is false, the calumny with which it is sought to prejudice us before the Cabinet of Washington, by asserting that we have imitated in any respect the atrocities of the Spaniards. No, a thousand times no! In the very first days of the revolution I endeavored to moderate the hardships of the war. On a later occasion I renewed with great earnestness my efforts towards the same end. Upon the consolidation of our Republican Government, it appealed again to that of Spain to abandon a practice revolting to modern civilization, rather than oblige us to resort to measures of reprisal. No result was obtained. Silence or insult was the sole reply. It was declared we were rebels, with whom they would hold no intercourse, except by bullets. It would have been shameful to the Cubans not to chastise such insolence. Yet, in doing so, there has ever been observed all the moderation consistent with the stern duty imposed on us. If any Cuban officer or soldier, in a few very rare cases, has been guilty of excess in any particular, he has suffered immediately the penalty of death; for our Government has never authorized the execution of prisoners taken in arms, except after formal trial by military court. The Spaniards, on the contrary, mutilate the dead bodies of those whom they assassinate, and direct their insane fury against peaceful citizens, women, old men, and children, and hesitate not to dishonor their victims by practices most foul.

The people of Cuba unite with the members of the League in the hope that these horrors will soon cease. The Spaniard will be driven from our shores, and our beautiful and beloved island will take the place among civilized nations to which she has established her claim by courage and long-suffering, and by the capacity for self-government so steadily developed during her prolonged and honorable struggle.

Our people will always hold in grateful remembrance the encouragement which they derive from the Cuban League of the United States, and from the American nation in general, to which they are bound by so many ties of brotherhood.

I have had the pleasure to transmit to the Chamber of Representatives for appropriate action the original of your courteous communication.

Please have the goodness, General, to offer to your worthy associates the assurance of my highest consideration, and receive the same for yourself.

C. M. DE CESPEDES.

General Jordan's Latest Plan for Achieving Cuban Independence—Scheme for Introducing an Army and Arms from the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A new plan for the benefit of Cuba has been bruited about within a short time which has found many approvers. Its main features are drawn by General Jordan, and the following letter sketches them in chief part. They have been approved by Mr. Aldama and the conspicuous persons of the Cuban Junta, as his reply indicates.

The law lords of the Senate, however, shaking their heads, say the neutrality law of 1818 forbids any person within our limits to begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise whatever against any Spanish rule in Cuba. The intent of General Jordan's plan, they say, clearly is to begin here, and place in Cuba a military force armed and equipped, and that those who furnish ships or transportation provide the means for it.

The emigrants, too, it is said, really enter themselves to go to Cuba with intent or in order to serve the insurrectionists, and that Jordan's scheme is an advice that persons here assist the emigrants to go to the island so that they can embark in the military enterprise. The Senators and members of Congress familiar with the facts say that Jordan's plan is a repetition of the Crampton device of recruiting men for the British army in the Crimea, by inviting and inducing them to go to Candda, on payment of board, passage money, expenses, or the like, there to decide whether they will enlist for the Crimea.

General Jordan's Plan.

The plan from which the following passages are taken was prepared by General Jordan in August last:—

The time has come when a plan of operations must be definitely settled for the approaching winter season in Cuba. My plan is simple and of easy execution.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS NEEDED.

There are ample resources of men in the island if they were armed, equipped, and properly supplied with ammunition—men who may be readily moulded into an effective army if some good foreign officers were introduced to drill and handle them, especially the negroes, who may be thus made excellent soldiers, drilled even in the English language, as many regiments of Germans were during the late war in this country. But while, as I have said, there is abundance of native *personnel* in Cuba for an army, I am nevertheless satisfied it will be expedient that about fifteen hundred Americans should be induced to emigrate, to form the nucleus around which the native Cubans may rally and solidify into an overpowering force; and I may say here this is the wish and the view, as I know, of all our people in Cuba. I believe, too, it may be achieved without conflicting with the neutrality laws of the United States, which, for my part, I must say I do not design to violate.

HOW MEN MAY BE SHIPPED.

In the interview I had with Mr. Fish, I was much impressed with his character as a gentleman, and his sincere desire to give all lawful aid that he may to the Cubans. He assured me, indeed, of his belief that there is nothing in the neutrality laws which can be construed into a hindrance of Americans going to Cuba any more than elsewhere, provided they go unarmed upon a ship whose cargo is not contraband of war—that is to say, if they go manifestly as passengers, and not evidently as an armed military expedition.

GRAND EMIGRATION SCHEME.

I have a great number of applications from gentlemen of influence in this country who wish to go to Cuba with parties to settle and live there, after having assisted to free it from Spanish tyranny. These persons may be informed in due season that transportation will be provided at certain places for such parties of emigrants as may be ready at the specified time, and also that subsistence and transportation will be afforded from interior points to the place or places of embarkation, but with the distinct understanding that they will leave this country singly as emigrants, to become Cubans by naturalization and entirely free to do as they please in Cuba upon landing there; for I repeat there must not be even an intention, and there need not be any violation of the laws. And especially, therefore, there must be no offer of bounties, and the going of the men must be absolutely voluntary or without other inducement than such as may have led Americans to emigrate from State to State, and particularly to California and other territories abounding in the precious metals. I am satisfied in this way a sufficient emigration may be inaugurated, if managed with discretion and a proper respect and consideration for the view of the present administration in this connection.

TIME FOR CARRYING OUT THE SCHEME.

This emigration should be arranged to be carried out so late in the year as to secure its members from risk of the pernicious fever which infests the point which should be the immediate objective. Indeed, I would suggest a day as late as the 25th of December, the day Puerto began his campaign against me last year. It is, as you know, a great fete day in Cuba—one of extreme relaxation with officers, soldiers, and the people of the cities—and all become absorbed with the amusements of the hour, so that there is no discipline or organization among the people for the time. A landing made then consequently will find affairs peculiarly favorable for its success.

THE GAINS

of the capture of Santiago de Cuba would, of course, be enormous, moral and material.

1. It would give Cuba a seaport, in which connection I will hereafter submit a special plan of subsequent defense.

2. A great quantity of money, sugar, coffee, rum, cocoa, and some tobacco would be acquired to be devoted to the immediate uses of the republic—acquired by the confiscation of all in the hands of the Spanish Government and Spanish enemies, and also by donations on the part of friends.

3. Many arms and much military supplies would be captured, enough to arm and equip a native force that would immediately assembled most eager for arms.

4. If conducted with proper secrecy and audacity, or dash, I am confident that some Spanish officers of high rank would be taken and made hostages for the future treatment of prisoners of war with proper humanity on the Spanish side; and soon, indeed, we might be able to force the enemy to enter into a cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

These are some of the immediate results to be anticipated, while the moral phases of the affair are upon the surface.

A GAS EXPLOSION.

Chinamen Severely Injured—Probable Fatal Injuries to the Great Physician Li-Po-Tai.

About 7 o'clock last evening, says the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 29th ult., a terrific explosion occurred in the building on the southeast corner of Clay and Dupont streets. The building was owned by the great Chinese physician who, during the past six years, has humbugged thousands of Americans, and amassed a magnificent fortune, and was occupied solely by Chinese.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

At the hour above named, Dr. Li-Po-Tai, accompanied by two other Chinamen, entered the house, and going upstairs, proceeded to one of the front rooms, which was fitted up in a style of gorgeous Chinese elegance. They opened the door of the room, entered, and the Doctor, taking a match, lit it for the purpose of lighting the gas, and there immediately followed an explosion, which was most disastrous in its effects. It appears that the person who had cleaned up the room in the morning had turned on the gas, and it had been escaping all day, and as the room was almost air-tight, it had become completely filled with gas, which, commingling with the atmospheric air, had formed a compound fully as explosive as gunpowder, and almost as terrific in its effects as nitro-glycerine.

WHAT FOLLOWED.

The lighting of the match set fire to the explosive compound, and a loud report followed; every window in the room was shattered to pieces; the furniture was demolished, and almost everything in the room was rendered a total wreck. Dr. Li-Po-Tai, who had advanced farthest into the room, was thrown with great violence to the floor, and his head, face, arms, and neck burned in a most terrible manner. He also inhaled a volume of flame, and the air passages leading to the lungs were badly burned. The Chinaman who was immediately behind him was also severely burned about the head, face, and shoulders. He, too, was thrown to the floor. The third man stood near the door, and was considerably burned, but not near so badly as either of his companions. Seeing the explosion, he jumped back and attempted to get down the stairs, but tripping, fell headlong to the bottom and sustained severe injuries of the head—so severe, in fact, that he was unable to get up.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CHINESE.

The report of the explosion was heard by a large number of persons, who hastened to the spot, and in a few minutes several hundred persons had collected. An American physician was summoned to attend upon the injured Chinamen, and he did all he could to alleviate their sufferings, but he informed an attache of the *Bulletin* that the injuries of Li-Po-Tai were of such a character that it was almost impossible for him to survive.

ANOTHER MEXICAN GRANT.

Five Leagues of Tin Mines Claimed.

The following communication appears in the Cincinnati *Commercial:*—

"While the newspapers are discussing the questions of the McGarrahan claim, and the probable reasons for Grant taking so much interest therein, it may not be improper to call the attention of the public to another fraud that is nearly if not of quite equal magnitude to the great McGarrahan swindle. I refer to the attempt to float a Mexican grant on the Temeschal tin miners in San Bernardino county, California.

"A succinct history of this case may not be uninteresting to your many readers. About 1853 or 1854 Leonardo Serrano, a native Californian, put in a claim, before the Board of Land Commissioners, which was in session at that time in California, for a Mexican grant of five leagues of land to cover what was known as the Rancho de Temeschal. After due investigation his claim was rejected, and so the matter rested until 1859, when tin was discovered, in rather a romantic way, within three miles of the Serrano house; but in the interim Serrano had died. Upon the discovery of tin, Mr. Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, bought the widow Serrano's claim. Stearns, by the way, was the first man that ever sent any California gold to the United States Mint, he having sent gold taken from the diggings near the Mission San Fernando, twenty-five miles from Los Angeles, more than ten years before Marshall discovered gold in Sutter's mill-race. Stearns took an appeal in the United States District Court from the Land Commissioner's decision, and after considerable delay obtained a decree for five leagues of lands. The locators of the mining claims then appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington, where, in 1867, the finding of the court below was reversed, and the claim and mines were declared public land. During the pendency of the result in Washington, Pioch & Co., of San Francisco, tried unsuccessfully to purchase some of the lodes in the tin districts from the original locators. After the decision of the supreme Court, Pioch bought the San Jacinto Ranche, a grant that was confirmed by the Land Commissioners about sixteen years ago, and situated twenty-six miles from Temeschal. Pioch is now before the Land Commissioner at Washington, trying, with considerable show of success, to float this grant on the tin mines. Here are tin mines that were discovered eleven years ago, from which ore has been taken which would yield over 60 per cent. of tin—the only locality in the United States where tin has been found in paying quantities; and yet they are undeveloped. The only thing that has been done with them was to make a tin box, which was presented to ex-Secretary Seward, and which was itemized by every paper in the United States as something very remarkable. Yes, all of these years these mines have been dormant; the discoverers of the mines have not been permitted to work them, and the grant claimants would not work them for fear of attracting public attention to their true value before they had the title arranged to suit themselves. If these mines were equally developed they would, doubtless, be as valuable as the New Liria Quicksilver Mines, bet the country is losing revenue which would be derived from the working of the same, all because a few men desire, by fraud, to take that which justly belongs to the people."

—Cincinnati permitted Mrs. Hessing, a respectable woman, to be buried alive in a well pit, and deliberated two hours whether there was any use in trying to get her out. She was dead when her body was recovered, but the city is not hanged for murder.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Occupation of Orleans

Despatch from King William.

The News Sent into Paris.

Details of the Late Sorties.

The New Mexico Silver Mines.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

King William's Despatch Announcing the Capture of Orleans.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—King William has forwarded the following despatch to Queen Augusta, under date of Versailles, December 5:—

"The city of Orleans was occupied by our forces last night, without being stormed. The 3d Corps took nine cannon and 1 mitrailleuse. The 8th Corps of the 1st Army, on the 4th inst., beat the French in several conflicts northeast of Rouen, taking one gun and four hundred prisoners. Our loss was only one killed and forty wounded. WILLIAM."

The Parisians told of Orleans.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Prussians have sent a flag into Paris announcing the capture of Orleans, the rout of the army of the Loire, with the capture of thirty guns, and thousands of prisoners, and also a report of the death of General Ducrot.

The Russian Difficulty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—The Russian Government has forwarded despatches to the Government at Vienna, Florence, Tours, and Constantinople with regard to the Black Sea question. They are similar to those addressed to Baron Brunnow, the Russian representative at London. The general tenor of all these despatches is that the Russian demands are essential to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

Further Particulars of the Recent Sorties.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, at Chateau de Conen, writes on the 1st:—"Prince George has removed his headquarters from Le Vert Galant to Chelles-on-the-Marne, to co-operate with the expedition of the 6th Corps. There was a grand effort yesterday. The day before there was a heavy cannonade, but no infantry appeared on the north side. Very early yesterday it was apparent there was hot work on the west; the fort of Mont Valerien was thundering away.

"From an eminence overhanging Argenteuil everything was visible. A battle was in progress at the south. Towards Mont Valerien, but closer to my position, the work was very warm. Since early in the morning, shells from batteries at Nanterre and Courbevoie had been crashing into Bezons and Argenteuil. The sheltered road behind the latter town was scored in many places with deep ruts made by shells. The bank of the river on the French side was lined by their infantry, who kept up a faltering fire into the darkness, in anticipation of an attempt to restore the bridge at Bezons. The troops occupying that town, Argenteuil, and the intermediate posts stood to their arms, but made no effort to reply to a fire so purposeless and doing so little harm.

"The batteries on the other side of the river, from the eminence where I stood, kept up an unremitting fire upon it. Shells ploughed its summit in all directions, and the buildings which crowned it were knocked about remorselessly. As day broke, it became too dangerous a position, and, notwithstanding its advantages as a point of outlook, I was compelled to evacuate it. A retreat into the low ground beyond it was 'out of the frying-pan into the fire.' If I went east, shells from La Briche were tumbling into Epinay, Strat, and Deuil. Montmagny and Stains were having rough times at the hands of the Fort Double-Crown-of-the-North. Further around, Drancy and Le Bourget were attacked by Fort de l'Est.

"From Margency I accompanied a staff officer through Montmagny to Garges and Arnouville. Then for the first time the inevitable result—a retrograde movement—set in. The French, however, deserve credit for their regular manner of retreat.

"Another demonstration took place in the direction of Le Bourget, at a later hour. Dense columns of French troops showed themselves on the plain in front of the Fort of Aubervilliers, and advanced steadily toward Le Bourget. But they lost heart before they got nearer than the railway station, and never came within range. Bourget, already pounded with shells, was again bombarded. All day, in fact, the shell-fire from the forts all around the circuit was heavy and continuous, but so wild and purposeless that it did little damage. Everything on the northern side has been in the nature of a feint."

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Meeting of the Legislature.

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 7.—Both houses of the Legislature are now in session, but they merely meet and adjourn from day to day without transacting any business, until it can be determined whether the session is legal or not. Some of the lawyers and nearly all the members of the Legislature hold that the first of the biennial sessions provided for by the laws of Congress can be held now, while others hold that the first of these sessions should not be held until December 1, 1871. Inquiries have been sent to Washington in regard to the dispute.

Mining Excitement.

Considerable excitement has been created here by the arrival of parties from the Ralston and Silver City mines with immensely rich specimens of ore. In a rock of eighty pounds fifty ounces of silver were obtained. Another specimen yielded ten ounces of silver from 22 pounds of rock, and many specimens are estimated as valuing $8000 per ton. Quite a number of persons are getting ready to start for these mines.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Siege of Montevideo.

LISBON, Dec. 6.—The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro arrived here to-day bringing dates from that city to the latter part of November. The Brazilian news was unimportant.

The Buenos Ayres authorities were negotiating with Jordan.

The city of Montevideo was closely besieged by the rebels.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The grocery store of J. W. Hall, No. 315 Broadway, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $6000 and the building about $3500—insured.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of Supt. John P. Cox.

TOWANDA, Pa., Dec. 8.—John P. Cox, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy, while in the discharge of his duties. He was a most faithful and efficient officer, and will be much lamented.

The following particulars regarding the death of Mr. Cox were received this morning.—

TOWANDA, Dec. 8, 1870.—Hon. Asa Packer—Messrs. Cox and Stedman drove from Waverley to the crossing of Erie and Southern Central. After examining the condition of the work they walked to the carriage. After going a short distance the horse baulked. Mr. Cox got out, halted the horse, and while in the act was seized with a violent neuralgic pain in the right knee. He stepped back from the horse, dropped on his left knee, and commenced rubbing the other. This lasted but a moment, when he fell forward upon his face and died immediately. He died like a faithful soldier at his post. None were more devoted to duty or more honest in its discharge. I do not know how to replace him. His remains will be taken to Bethlehem for interment on Saturday. ROBERT H. SAYRE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann has been ordered to duty in the office of the inspector at the Navy Yard, New York. Lieutenant-Commander Baker and First Assistant Engineer Allen are detached from the Dictator, and Lieutenant-Commander Nichols from the Terror, and both placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster McGowan has been detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Master John A. Vaughan has resigned.

Army Orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander S. Webb, unassigned, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States by the President, under the new army act. Colonel Webb, who served as Brevet Major-General during the war, also served as chief of staff to General Meade, and acted as Chief Marshal at the inauguration of President Grant. Captain Leicester Walker and Lieutenant George W. Smith, at their own requests, have been honorably discharged the service under the same act.

One hundred recruits have been ordered from New York to San Diego, California, to recruit the 21st Infantry.

Decline of American Commerce.

Representative Lynch's select committee on the decline of American commerce will hold their first meeting this session to-morrow. The entire subject as heretofore referred is still before them. A report will be made at an early day.

As usual, so much of the President's message as relates to that matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce, this being a standing committee, not, however, involving any conflict with the subjects before the special committee.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Two Italians, Bonerio and Gilio, tried for the murder of Geraldino, another Italian, in July last, have been convicted of manslaughter.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Bills were introduced and laid on the table as follows:—

By Mr. Wilson (Mass.), to prevent the assessments of money upon Government employes for political or other purposes. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any head of department, collector of customs or internal revenue, or other Government officials to permit or knowingly fail to prohibit any such assessment, and any employe paying such assessment shall be dismissed from office, and be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

The bill also provides for the following addition to the oath now subscribed to:—"And that I have not, during the same time, paid or promised to pay any assessment or involuntary contribution for political or other purposes." It also forbids, under the same penalties, any importer, broker, agent, or other person from making to any Government official or employe, or member of his family, directly or indirectly, any present, gratuity, reward, or compensation for any service promised or rendered in connection with the duties of his office.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented a remonstrance of envelope manufacturers, printers, and stationers, in New York, against the manufacture and sale by the Government of stamped envelopes and the printing of business cards thereon.

By Mr. Nye, to create a fund to be known as the Mineral Land Fund and for other purposes.

By Mr. Ross, a joint resolution relating to the Miami Indian reservation in Kansas.

By Mr. Pomeroy, amendatory of the Pre-emption laws. Also, a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment relating to female suffrage.

By Mr. Abbott, to establish the Western Judicial district of North Carolina.

By Mr. Morton, to provide that all elections for President, Vice-President, and members of Congress shall be by ballot, and Mr. Morton, in reply to Mr. Trumbull, explained that the bill was intended to apply to Kentucky and perhaps one or two other States where the elections were viva voce and not by ballot.

The resolution relating to colored schools in the District of Columbia was modified, on motion of Mr. Sumner, so as to direct the request for information to the Secretary of the Interior instead of to the President.

Mr. Ross submitted a resolution reciting the allegation of fraud now being perpetrated in the disposal of the lands embraced in the Miami Indian reservation in Kansas, and directing an inquiry by the Committee on Indian Affairs whether it is not advisable to direct a suspension of the issuance of patents or other evidence of title to said lands until such action may be taken for their disposal, as is contemplated by terms of treaty of 1854 with said Miami Indians. Laid over.

At 12 40 the Senate went into executive session.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 106½; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¼; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90¾; Erie, 24; Reading, 102¼; Adams Express Co., 65¼; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 44¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Dec. 8, 1870.

The local money market is quite active, as usual, but there is a tendency to stringency, which is probably due to the extreme caution of the banks in discounting paper and thus forcing most of the transactions on the street. The general impression is that the market will work closely until after the holidays, and that rates may advance a point in consequence, but we do not anticipate any serious pressure unless the market should be manipulated by the speculative rings. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. and prime paper at 7@9 per cent.

Gold is dull and weak at a range of 110¼@110⅜.

In Government bonds speculation is quiet, though the tendency of the market continues upward.

The stock market continues active, but prices are weak. In State and city loans no sales were made. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 90¾.

Large sales of Reading Railroad at 51 3-16@51¼. Pennsylvania sold freely at a decline; sales at 60¾@60¾, closing at 61, b. o. Oil Creek and Allegheny changed hands at 46¾@46¾, and Catawissa preferred at 37½.

In Canal stocks the only activity was in Lehigh, which sold at 34@34½. The balance of the list was quiet. Germantown Bank sold at 90 and Central Transportation at 51¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 2 mt 6s	100	5 sh Nat Bk Ger'n	90
$2000 N Jer Ex'mpts due in 1880	104½	200 sh Cat Pf	b60. 37½
$3000 W Jer 7s	s. 97	50 sh Penna R	s. 61
$2000 W & Frank 7s	85½	100 do	60¾
$1600 Leh gold L.c.	90¾	100 do	60¾
35 sh Read R	s.	100 do	b5. 60¾
s5wn trf.	51¾	300 do	s. 60¾
2 do. s5wn. trf.	51¾	6 do	60¾
300 do	s. 2d. 51 3-16	100 do	60¾
100 do	s3. 51 3-16	100 do	b60. 61
200 do	b60. 51¾	35 sh Leh Nav St	34
500 do	s. 51¾	100 do	b5. 34½
100 do	2d. 51¾	100 do	s30. 34
5 sh O C & A R	46¾	300 do	s. b30. 34½
100 do.	s60wn. 46¾	200 do	s. 34
250 do	s. b30. 46¾	200 do	b. s60. 34
50 do	46¾	50 do	s. 34
100 do	46¾	14 sh Cent Trans	51¾

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Washburne Correspondence.

Complexion of Committees.

Proceedings of Congress

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for all the correspondence between the United States Minister at Paris and the Secretary of State, from the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia, the President to-day informed the Senate that all the desired correspondence was communicated with the other diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's message on the 5th instant.

Changes in Committees.

Mr. Edmunds is appointed on the Committee on Appropriations in place of Mr. Wilson. The Judiciary, Naval, and Military Affairs remain the same with the exception in the last of Mr. Ames for Mr. Schurz.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Hill (N. Y.) moved to strike out all the sections of the bill relating to the franking privilege, being equivalent to its abolition.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 79.

Mr. Hill (N. J.) moved an additional section, declaring that no person should hereafter exercise the franking privilege.

Mr. Farnsworth said that there was no necessity for that as the sections regulating the franking privilege were struck out, and as the last section of the bill repealed all other postal laws.

Mr. Hill preferred to have a positive declaration of the fact embodied in the bill.

Mr. Walker (Ohio) moved an amendment to it allowing the free interchange of newspapers and magazines, and the circulation of weekly papers within the county of their publication. Pending the vote on it Mr Niblack introduced a bill providing for the appointment of clerks of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Evansville and New Albany, Ind. Also, a bill to repeal the act of 31st of May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) gave notice that he would on Tuesday next ask the House to consider the general amnesty.

The death of Robert Ridgway, late member from Virginia, was announced, and remarks eulogistic of his character were made by Messrs. McKenzie, Maynard, Brooks (N. Y.), and Booker.

The House then, at 3'20, adjourned until Monday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Cases.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of the United States vs. Edward S. Donnelly, an action on a distiller's bond, a verdict by consent was rendered for the Government for $1035·70, several points of law being reserved by the court.

George H. Bender, assignee in bankruptcy, vs. A. M. Hoover, bankrupt, and Nathan Hall and Abraham Kleckner, creditors. This is an action of trover to recover certain goods alleged to have been sent by Mr. Hoover to Northampton, and sold for the benefit of Messrs. Hall and Bender pending the proceedings in bankruptcy. On trial.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Prison cases are now before the Court.

Thomas Durosa pleaded guilty to four charges of larceny.

Moll Baggs, a rum old lady, was found guilty of having smashed a window while on a spree, and attempting to injure the nose of the policeman who offered to escort her to quarters.

John J. Lewis, a diminutive Hungarian, was tried upon a charge of larceny. John J. Fell testified that the prisoner came to him in an apparently destitute condition, and representing himself to be a member of the secret order to which I belonged, solicited charity; I took the wanderer in, and left him in his room for a few minutes, where fifty dollars were lying in an unlocked drawer, and upon returning met his *protege* going out, but promising to come back soon; he waited in vain for him, and looking into his drawer found his money had vanished at the same time; he, of course, caused his arrest at the earliest opportunity.

Lewis made a speech in English, very much burdened, however, with foreign accent, dwelt in feeling terms upon his good character, and was particular to mention that he had twice before been arrested upon charges of stealing, but was each time released for want of evidence against him. Jury out.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¾	11·15 A. M.	110¾
10 02 "	110¾	11·43 "	110¾
10·45 "	110¾	12·05 P. M.	110¾
10·50 "	110¾	12·09 "	110¾
11·10 "	110¾	12·17 "	110¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in full demand, at full prices. Sales of 100 bushels at 10½@10¾c. ₱ lb. Timothy is nominal at $5@5·25. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2@2·10.

The Flour market is without improvement, there being no demand except from the home trade, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·25; Ohio do. do at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $6·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at $1·40@1·43; amber at $1·45@1·47; and white at $1·50@1·55. Rye sells in a small way at 93@94c. for Western and Pennsylvania, and 80@84c. for Delaware. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 79@79c.; 400 bushels Western mixed, new, at 70c.; and 1000 bushels white at 72c. Oats are unchanged Sales of white Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisky may be quoted at 91c. for Western iron-bound, with sales of 100 barrels.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Arrived,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

When a man gets up and talks as Governor Vance of North Carolina has been doing, about his having been all through the war a Union man, and nothing but a Union man, we doubt very much the expediency of exposing the falsehood of his assertion. There has been a great deal said, and much of it justly said, about the necessity of repentance on the part of the Rebels, before we can again safely admit them to full participation in the government of the country; but then it will not do to be too particular about their mode of showing their repentance. It is useless to expect them to go down on their marrow-bones, and acknowledge that they sinned, and were deceived when they tried to overturn the Union. The essential thing is that they should in their hearts be sorry for having rebelled, and be sincerely determined never to do the like again; but it matters very little in what way they reveal this state of mind. Governor Vance made, during the war, some very ferocious, and indeed we may add atrocious, speeches to the Rebel troops, and did what in him lay to instigate the persecution of Union men and recalcitrant Confederate conscripts in North Carolina.

We suppose there is nothing easier than to prove all this before the Senate; but then he can hardly give a stronger proof of his having repented of it, and of being hereafter resolved to lead a sober and loyal life, than his coming boldly out in the presence of his neighbors, and in the character of a Union man, and talking as if no disloyal words ever passed his lips. This is not certainly a formal expression of repentance, but it is a *sign* of repentance which there is no mistaking; indeed, it involves, to a man of any self-respect, an amount of humiliation which almost entitles it to the name of penance. What good purpose can be served by asking for anything further, provided the principle be once conceded, as it has been conceded, that Rebels may purge themselves of their guilt in some manner or other, so as to qualify them for a seat in Congress?

Considering what has happened in Missouri, we trust the question of a general amnesty will receive an early discussion from Congress. The result of the election there has shown one thing clearly—that there is, or is likely to be, enough division of sentiment among Republicans in all the Southern States on this subject to make the continuance of the existing disabilities, imposed on persons guilty of having taken part in the Rebellion, a probable, if not actual, source of dissension and weakness in the party; and this division is likely to grow wider and deeper as time wears on and the passions excited by the war subside. Moreover, there is a very general and very well-founded feeling at the South, that these disabilities are injurious to the business interests of the Southern community. Apart from its influence on State politics, it is not possible to divide a community into two classes, one of them under a cloud, and governed by the other, without creating or protracting more or less bitterness of feeling; and from bitterness of feeling business always suffers, even if it does not show itself in open violence. It is, however, of the utmost importance, both to blacks and whites, that business should prosper, and the tide of immigration be attracted south of Mason and Dixon's line, and it will not be so attracted so long as existing political questions, deeply affecting men's feelings as well as their interests, remain unsettled in that region. The character of the men who have risen to the surface in Southern politics ever since the war, and particularly of that portion of them which has been contributed by the war, has done the South serious damage, moral as well as material, and it will not be mended greatly—though we think the colored voters are rapidly beginning to understand the Whittemores—until the whole community of each State is admitted to the management of its affairs, and that this may be done without damage now, we have no doubt. In the last five years the negroes have learned to take care of themselves pretty well, both at the polls and otherwise, and in this field of activity they are certainly more likely to improve than to go back.

Then, it must be remembered that the ex-rebels, be they bad or good, useful or mischievous, are not going to leave the country. They are here among us, an element, and a large, important, and influential element, in the population. It is one of the principles, and soundest principles of our Government, that all elements of the population, bad or good, ought to be represented, and that the safety of the State requires that each should have a recognized outlet for its feelings and opinions, whatever these may be. The whole Union is undoubtedly the better for having even such a constituency as New York city appear by members in Congress, and give vent to any badness there may be in it, and show by the very character of its representatives what the political tastes, standards, and opinions of its majority are. This rule applies no less to political heterodoxy than to moral corruption, as long as it involves no danger to the State. Vance's extraordinary declarations about his past record show that the Government has at least nothing to fear from him. It is quite certain that no good purpose would be served at this time of day by punishing him, and it only remains to consider, therefore, whether if he represents the views and feelings of any considerable portion of the people of North Carolina—and there can be no doubt that he does—it is in the interest of the rest of the country to keep him out. We imagine not; if he or his constituents have any treason left in them, or still entertain any sentiments hostile to the peace and dignity of the Government of this Union, the sooner and more correctly they are blurted out in some conspicuous places, the better; for all history shows that traitors are never so dangerous as when they are gagged.

THE BEHAVIOR OF THE NEW DOMINION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The President's message affords a favorable opportunity for considering the whole policy of the British Government towards the United States at the critical hour when the destinies of the republic were under trial in the civil war. That policy it is which is now bearing its legitimate and bitter fruit in the disgraceful conduct of the Dominion towards American vessels and the attempts to close the St. Lawrence to the navigation of American citizens. The President preserves, as is right, in his official utterance the calm dignity and reserve appropriate to his position. The diplomatic character of the document he sends annually to Congress prevents his probing to the quick the temper and tendency of an unfriendly Government. Such political surgery prefaces war; whereas the United States are so strong, and will soon be so irresistible, that we shall have our due and realize our destinies without war by sheer political weight.

A journal is not under the same duty of reserve and reticence as the President, and we hold it to be our business to signalize in this action of the authorities of the Dominion the conception, so hostile to the United States, which actuated the statesmen of England in bringing about the new North American confederation. When our civil war broke out European statesmen, short-sighted, jealous, and ill-informed, conceived that the moment was come to arrest forever the development of the United States into a single great power, ruling the whole North American continent. There may have been no exact concert to that end; but the measures taken were skilful and might have prevailed if they had not been in utter contradiction to the inevitable majestic march of events, and an attempt—Machiavellian in its want of principle—to make the whole future history of North America the same scenes of inevitable division and hostility which have always prevailed in Europe. The design had two great features. One was the creation of the Mexican empire under Maximilian; the other was the establishment of the new federation of all the British-American provinces north of our own boundary line.

The confederation was founded expressly as a check upon the United States, and much exultation was expressed at the time by British statesmen and journalists at the discovery of so exquisite a device for placing on the flank of the republic a power which, together with the independent Southern confederation, would forever insure the disruption of North America. This foolish and unrighteous idea still prevails in the British mind. Even so late as last year Mr. Goldwin Smith, a resident among us, and a sympathizer, according to his feeble professional capacity, with our institutions and ourselves, wrote a letter to an English journal in which he expounded with approval this precious piece of philosophical statesmanship. It is not necessary to quote the letter, but its drift was that the hardy northernmost Americans, with their simpler lives and more monarchical tendency, would qualify and balance the more effervescent and progressive republican Union; with more rubbish of that sort; all showing that the question of inevitable supremacy on this continant was as sealed a book, at that late date even, to Mr. Goldwin Smith as to the driest English Tory at home, whom he so heartily despises.

Founded on ideas like these, and stimulated to assert themselves ridiculously in such a direction as this, even by the teachings of a Goldwin Smith, we cannot wonder at the unfriendly conduct of the authorities of the New Dominion. We have it on the authority of the President that they are harassing American fishing vessels with a severity not practised heretofore, and subjecting our ships to exceptional legislation which must not be allowed to stand for a moment. They are advancing pretensions and making laws to enforce them which the British Government itself has not hitherto ventured upon—pretensions which are little short of impudent. A statute of the Dominion prohibits the fishing vessels of the United States from having on board any merchandise whatever except what is necessary for such fishery, and subjects them to seizure and condemnation if they have, enforcing this by police visitation and intolerable inquisitorial proceedings. Such policy must be resisted at once. It is simply intolerable. It combines insult and injury, and seems more calculated to bring about trouble than to satisfy any legitimate interests.

But even more flagrant is the attempt of the New Dominion to exclude American citizens from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The President shows clearly that this is counter to the whole tendency of international action for seventy years all over the world in respect of rivers whose course runs throughout separate sovereignties. It is difficult to understand the drift of such legislation and policy, unless it aims at providing British statesmen with a spurious equivalent in the settlement of the Alabama claims. "As satisfaction for those," they may say, "we will open the St. Lawrence." We can hardly suppose them capable of such pettifogging; but why, then, do they permit the New Dominion, which the President rightly describes as irresponsible, to play such pranks as this? The legislation of the Dominion is subject to imperial veto, and its policy is controllable by a Governor-General, appointed by the crown. It is their business to keep this over-lively young power in order; for they must be perfectly aware themselves, and they ought to teach their subjects and *proteges* in the Dominion, that the theory of checking and balancing and qualifying and harassing the United States by a new North American Dominion is blown to pieces forever.

This attempt to close the St. Lawrence to American vessels is a plain recurrence to ancient barbarism in the matter of river navigation. The principle was solemnly adopted at the Vienna Congress in 1815 that river navigation should be free. And no more offensive and unrighteous application of the opposite principle can be imagined than that which pretends to bar the great American West and Northwest from access to the sea through the basin of the St. Lawrence. The idea and the attempt to do so are so laughable and contemptible that they expose the Dominion and England to the derision of all civilized mankind. England cannot afford to irritate civilized sentiment in this way. Upon this subject, at least, we ought to be peremptory. The Union ought to brook no action which deprives its citizens of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence basin. The interests and the dignity alike of the United States require that this should be set right without delay, and we are satisfied that American opinion will back the President in requiring of Great Britain that these questions with the Dominion should be settled forthwith in conformity with justice and American claims; for the policy of the Dominion, an American community, ought no longer to be under the inspiration of dynastic European, balance-of-power ideas, which the undoubted supremacy of this republic makes as much out of date on this continent as the cat-worship of the Egyptians.

PORTER AND GRANT.

From the N. Y. World.

When Archbishop Cranmer, with the fear of a fiery death in his heart, recanted his solemnly expressed opinions, the world doubted the sincerity of his recantation; and, in considering how much more distressing it was to be roasted alive than to crawl at the feet of power and lick the dust of humiliation, people from that day to this have generally admitted that in his place they would have done likewise. When, however, the remorseless persecutors brought him to the stake, notwithstanding his recantation, he justified the opinions which his friends had of his real faith by recanting his recantation and holding firmly in the flames the hand which had offended by writing it. The frightful picture which Cranmer's death has painted on the open page of history teaches us a lesson of human nature and leads us to expect a repetition of the scene, either in the tragic or comic vein, whenever similar circumstances again occur, and, so far as the comedy has been played out, we have in the Porter and Grant farce an exact parallel to the Cranmer tragedy.

When Porter was a Rear-Admiral and Grant a General, Porter wrote a letter expressing his honest and contemptuous opinions of Grant. In the course of time Grant has become President, with power to confer upon Porter the much-coveted office of Admiral, and had already taken the first step towards it—only awaiting the assemblage of the Senate to nominate him for confirmation. At this critical juncture Porter's letter of six years ago came out, and Grant's vengeance was aroused. The fires were lighted for Porter, and he is to be brought to the stake by the refusal of Grant to nominate him as Admiral. Like Cranmer of old, Porter has balanced the relative miseries of a public recantation against the agony of a public withdrawal of his name as Admiral, and, as in the case of the archbishop, the love of the good things of this life has conquered the fear of the contempt of the world, and he has recanted—recanted with a depth of self-abasement far lower than his wretched prototype ever reached. It is difficult to comprehend the spirit which could indite such words as these: "I do not write for the purpose of exonerating myself, for I would rather be the writer of the letter than its publisher." It is almost impossible to suppose that such a man could find consolation in the reflection that there was at least some meaner man than himself; and when we examine the relative claims to meanness, it is by no means certain that Porter is entitled to draw consolation from the comparison. True it is that some one has betrayed an implied confidence in publishing a letter which he might have supposed its writer did not intend for public circulation; but what has Porter done? He assures the President in his present letter that the former one contained "sentiments I know I never felt, and which are so at variance with those that I have uniformly expressed towards you." He recollects well enough that he never entertained the sentiments expressed in his letter, while he admits that he wrote it. If this be true, the offense he committed was a gross libel upon a man of whom he honestly entertained favorable opinions; and in our judgment this is a graver wrong both to society and to persons than the publication of an official letter in which no injunction of secrecy was contained. If the situation of the parties were reversed and the Admiral had published such a letter written by another, we think that he would have reversed his comparative estimate of the meanness of the respective actors, and assure the President that the author of a dishonest libel was infinitely more despicable than the publisher of it to the world. But we do not wish to insist too strongly on our view, feeling that between two such acts there is room for an honest difference of opinion, and that either of the actors might conscientiously derive some satisfaction from supposing the other to be the meaner.

Leaving Porter and his rival to settle their respective claims to turpitude, we turn to the President. If we are to believe the Vice-Admiral, Grant has assured him that the publication of the Fort Fisher letter has "made him lose his faith in human nature." There is a refreshing simplicity about this which forcibly recalls Sancho Panza when he had accidentally become a governor. Surrounded as he is by sycophants, who are not ashamed to lick the dust at his feet for the favors he has to confer, Grant supposes that his own virtues and merits deserve and command the adulation, and does not for a moment suspect the motive to be "that thrift may follow fawning." Ignorant alike of politics, of history, and of human nature, Grant forgets the dreary years of his life when, having descended from the high estate of a graduate from West Point, he had sunk so low in his own and in public estimation as to find no better employment than peddling cord-wood for corn whisky in St. Louis, or serving as clerk in a tan-yard in Illinois for seven hundred dollars a year, where, amid the delicious odor of such a place, Porter would never have ventured to seek or fawn upon him, and where no flatterers could be found more courtly than the boors who brought in the savory skins or the loads of tan-bark for sale; and when he accidentally discovers that some one among his followers once had a poor opinion of him and set it down on paper, he is struck with astonishment and forthwith "loses his faith in human nature." He had better have kept it to lose when the Admiral disavowed his clever portrait painting.

Thus far the parallel between Cranmer and Porter's case has run only to the point where the prelate had recanted, and was watching the effect of his deed upon "Bloody Mary." Cranmer had prepared for either event, and had in his bosom a recantation of his recantation, ready for use in case the vengeance of the offended powers were insatiable. Porter is now waiting to see whether Grant will be satisfied with his present humiliation, or whether his vengeance will only be gorged by frustrating his victim's fondest hopes. If the President should imitate "Bloody Mary" in this particular, we shall hope no less of the gallant tar than that he will produce from his bosom a recantation of his recantation, and with his dying hopes declare that Grant is an imbecile and that he always knew it.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Is it not about time for demagogues, in Congress and out, to have done with ignorant and senseless gabble concerning the Monroe doctrine? Some superficial writers for the newspapers have indulged in foolish and inconsequent utterances on this subject, without contradiction or correction, until the public mind has become utterly bewildered in regard to the origin and scope of that notable declaration.

Mr. Monroe never intended that it should have any practical effect. He enunciated the doctrine in his annual message to Congress under an inspiration that he scarcely understood, and knew not how to resist. He recommended no legislative action, and Congress took no cognizance of the subject. The whole matter has long since passed into the domain of history, and it is perhaps not surprising that the generation which has come upon the stage since the events that called the declaration forth have been forgotten should accept as gospel the statements and deductions of journals of no more authority than the New York *Times*. And now even the St. Domingo job is brought forward under cover of this so-called "doctrine" by President Grant, who probably knows as little about it as any other white man on the continent of America.

It has devolved upon the *Sun* to enlighten the administration at Washington on several points respecting which lamentable obscurity and confusion have prevailed; and as an act of charity and benevolence we will furnish a succinct statement of the circumstances under which President Monroe, half a century since, made this somewhat famous declaration, and the object aimed to be accomplished.

Mr. Monroe, the last of the Presidents contributed to the country from the large stock of heroes left as a legacy by the Revolution, was an amiable old gentleman, of excellent intentions, prudent and cautious to a degree that verged upon timidity, and subject to the influence of the three great men of his Cabinet, Adams, Crawford, and Calhoun. They were wise and far-seeing statesmen, full of activity and enterprise, and fond of strong and decided measures—bold and determined—just the men to supplement the deficiencies of the facile-minded and easy-going President. The doctrine amounted to this: that the United States would not look with complacency upon any attempt by European governments to plant colonies on this continent; and the implication was that if Spain should undertake to repossess herself of the countries of South America which she had lost by successful revolution, the acquiescence of the United States could not be calculated upon. At that time the Holy Alliance was in full vigor, the bulk of continental Europe being included in it. Revolutionary France, under Bonaparte, had frightened the sovereigns half out of their senses, and they were pledged to each other to put down, by force if necessary, any republican manifestations. Great Britain was not a party to this understanding, and was therefore regarded with distrust and apprehension by the other great powers. In this exigency Mr. Canning, then Prime Minister of England, sought to fortify his Government by an understanding with the United States. Mr. Rush, who represented our Government in London, was sounded by the astute Englishman, but he had no authority to respond to the overture. The growing power of Russia caused great alarm in England, and the encroachments of the Emperor Alexander in the northwest of America were specially apprehended. Mr. Leavitt Harris, then American Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, was approached by the British Minister under the direction of Canning; and after some correspondence with the Washington Government, President Monroe was induced to insert in his annual message the ambiguous and empty menace known as the "Monroe doctrine." It was a harmless little swagger, indicating nothing, and followed by no action of any kind. But it accomplished all that was hoped for by the statesman on whose suggestion it was pronounced. The sovereigns of the continent opened their eyes with considerable interest, supposing that John Bull and Uncle Sam had entered into an arrangement that might in certain contingencies lead to decided measures.

The modern interpretation of the doctrine would have terrified Mr. Monroe beyond description. According to the present understanding of it, we were committed to a course of invasion and conquest that could only have terminated when we had taken possession of North America, and guaranteed the independence of the rest of the continent. But there was no harm done, barring the declamatory nonsense which Fourth of July orators and other petty spouters have since inflicted upon a long suffering people.

DIPLOMATIC SECRETS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

For the credit of the French nation, we wish these scandalous revelations of the secrets of the empire might be brought to a close. Ever since the palace of the Tuileries has been to let, we have been entertained with endless stories of the disreputable character of the late tenant, till we are lost in wonder that the ownsrs of the building should have allowed him to stay in it so long. It has been shown by documents rifled from the secret cabinet that Napoleon was both a *roue* and an imbecile, vulgar even in his vices, and weak in his wickedness. He was afraid of his own people. He did not possess their confidence, and he well knew it. The highest aim of his policy was to cheat them, and he never quite succeeded in doing so. Intrigue was his passion, but he never attempted an intrigue that somebody did not outwit him. The latest revelation of his incapacity comes, it is supposed, from M. Thiers. A pamphlet entitled *M. Thiers et sa Mission en* 1870 has just been published at Tours under the name of Sidney Renouf, but the real author was evidently some one much better acquainted than that clever journalist could have been with the secrets of the French Foreign Office. From this pamphlet we learn how complete for years had been Bismarck's success in "working Napoleon;" how the wily German statesman managed to shape the policy of France in the interest of France's foremost rival; how the Prussian Ambassador at Paris was allowed constantly to overrule the Emperor's own ministers; how Napoleon was induced to give his assent to the war of 1866, and was outmanœuvred in the treaty of peace which was ostensibly concluded by his intervention. Sadowa was a blow from which Napoleon never recovered. "From that moment," says the pamphleteer, "there was no unity in any of his plans. His policy became fitful and incoherent. One day the boldest schemes were broached. Another day cowardly fears prevailed." He attempted to secure a cession of territory from Prussia, and the attempt ended in his own humiliation and the conclusion of the compact between Prussia and the States of South Germany. Having thus strengthened his rival, he went to war, neither in self-defense, nor in deference to popular clamor, nor on a point of honor; but to revenge the incivility with which the King had spoken of him personally in an interview with M. Benedetti.

If Napoleon was such an utterly weak and contemptible creature as these post-mortem revelations depict him, the world will be curious to know why France submitted to him for eighteen years. He notoriously had no military genius, and though it used to be the custom to credit him with wonderful political sagacity, it has been evident for some years that he had none of that either. Unless we accept as of general application the truth which has been so often illustrated during the war, that Frenchmen would rather be humbugged than not, it is impossible to understand how a great nation should allow itself to be degraded by follies which it needed so little judgment to detect. For the honor of that great majority which ratified by the plebiscitum the misdeeds of the past and assumed the responsibility for the crimes of 1870, patriotic Frenchmen might well beg that no more of these shameful revelations should be given to the world.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ T. T. T.
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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
$2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIC BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. jy1s6m

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.

SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.

Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. JANUARY 1, 1870.

CAPITAL	$600,000
ASSETS	$2,789,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,388 94

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	88,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870, $816,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,

No. 247 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.

Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 581,139 12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Republican Convention in the First Senatorial district finished its labors yesterday by the nomination of Joseph R. Lyndall.

—The following are the grand officers of the Masonic order for the ensuing year:—R. W. Grand Master, Brother Robert A. Lamberton; R. W. D. G. Master, Samuel C. Perkins; R. W. S. G. Warden, Alfred R. Potter; R. W. Jr. G. Warden, Robert Clark; R. W. G. Treasurer, Peter Williamson; R. W. G. Secretary, John Thomson; Trustees Grand Lodge Charity Fund, Joseph S. Riley, J. Laudenslager, George Griscom, John Wilson, Sr., and Daniel Brittain; Trustees of the Girard Bequest, Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, Charles M. Prevost, George Thomson, and Jacob Bennett.

Domestic Affairs.

—The dental profession of Ohio is in convention at Columbus.

—The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad has just been completed to Fort Scott.

—The Democrats of Augusta, Ga., elected a Mayor yesterday by 100 majority.

—Bills looking to various national reforms and improvements were introduced into Congress yesterday.

—Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, was yesterday re-elected by the Legislature of that State.

—President Grant's message continues to draw forth much comment in the political circles of Canada.

—There is a movement in the Legislature of North Carolina having for its object the impeachment of Governor Holden.

—The second session of the General Assembly of Virginia met yesterday morning, and the annual message of Governor Walker was read.

—The Legislature of Alabama has elected Goldthwaite, Democrat, United States Senator, by a majority of one over all the votes cast.

—The Crispins' strike of New York city still continues, all the negotiations between the manufacturers and workmen having proved fruitless.

—The Bloomingdale, New York, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, having five hundred inmates, has recently lost one hundred and sixty-two by death from typhus fever.

—The breaks existing in the English cable are located one only ten miles and the other about sixty-five miles from the American shore. One has been grappled, and it is expected that the repairs will soon be completed.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE—FURTHER CONCERNING DE PALADINES' DEFEAT—DISMAY AT THE NEWS FROM ORLEANS—THE END AT HAND.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—The English government has given a contract for sixty batteries of eight guns each of Gatling's mitrailleuses, to be made in America.

The Russian government has in its employ a number of American workmen, engaged in manufacturing mitrailleuses.

A Tours despatch of the 5th says the German forces engaged in the battle of yesterday north of Orleans embraced the united armies of Frederick Charles, the 3d, 9th, and 10th Corps under the Duke of Mecklenburg, one Bavarian corps, and two infantry, and two cavalry divisions, 150,000 men in all. The French force consisted of six corps, aggregating 160,000 men, but were deficient in cavalry. The combat ended with a repulse on Sunday. It commenced on Thursday, and continued with varying successes during Friday and Saturday, but on Sunday the successes of the Germans were great, though purchased at equally great cost.

TOURS, Dec. 6.—General Paladines retreated from Orleans with a force belived to be 200,000 strong. He had five hundred cannon. The Government authorities wished him to remain at Orleans and receive the Prussian attack, but they gave way to the General's opinion that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost, but was powerless to effect anything. At half-past 11 the Germans demanded the evacuation of the city, threatening to bombard it in case of refusal. The Prussians captured but few prisoners and no ammunition.

The official reports of the battle near Orleans show that the Prussians attacked each corps d'armee separately, in greater force, thus repulsing the left of the Army of the Loire, and turning Orleans, so as to render the evacuation of the town necessary.

Gambetta has issued a circular to the prefects, saying that the situation of the army is good, that heavy reinforcements are arriving, and the forward movement will soon be resumed. The opposition are attempting the circulation of false rumors, to discourage and demoralize, but their assertions may be confidently denied. Yesterday the right wing of the Army of the Loire had a successful engagement with the Prussians near Montargis.

The Prussian prefects of departments occupied by the invaders have issued a decree that all men between the ages of 18 and 40 will be considered prisoners of war, and that they will be shot if they endeavor to escape. In spite of this decree a great many manage to escape to the French lines, aided by the people, where they enlist in the French ranks. There are no signs of the Government leaving Tours.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—The direction the French army has taken is not stated, but is believed to be toward Gien. In the fighting of the last three days the French covered themselves with glory, but fate was adverse. In the engagement of the 3d, at Patay, 20,000 French held their ground against 60,000 of Frederick Charles' army, but they were cut to pieces by shells. The German artillery was served with fearful and overwhelming effect. The Papal Zouaves fought with superhuman bravery. Nearly all were killed. The Government appeals to the people of France to still maintain resistance, which is certain, finally, to end in triumph. The army of the Loire is still over 200,000 strong. During another month 800,000 Frenchmen will be in arms.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The bankers of this city on the 3d inst. paid in thirty-four millions of the new loan of one hundred millions, recently authorized by Parliament. They announce their readiness to take seventeen millions more.

The *Berliner Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day says the Chambers will probably be convoked on the 12th.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—Immediately after the publication of Gortschakoff's note to Granville private subscriptions were opened here for the purpose of building a fleet to operate on the Black Sea. The *Regier Ungsbote* (Government Messenger), official newspaper, published an editorial saying the scheme was not necessary, as the defenses were secure, and this was a time of peace. It is understood the subscriptions have been prohibited by the Government.

MUNICH, Dec. 6.—The King of Bavaria sent a note to King William inviting him to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The assent of the authorities in the other States is also expected.

SECRET SERVICE.

The Life of a Prussian Spy.

A correspondent of the London *Times* tells the story of the spy, Nicholas Schull, whose biography was published in a Metz newspaper, nearly every copy of which was suppressed by the people of Metz as soon as it appeared. After much search the writer obtained a copy of this biography, which was the production of a gentleman connected with the Paris press. Nicholas Schull was a native of Hungary, and at the time of his arrest he was living at Heidelberg. He had received a scientific education, and was distinguished in his profession of engineering, but was restless and ambitious. On the 10th of July, Schull presented himself at Strasbourg and sought an audience from General Ducrot, the Governor of the city, representing that he lived upon the Rhine frontier, at a central point of strategical importance, and from his position and standing was in intimate relations with some of the chiefs of the German armies. He represented that he hated Prussia as the tyrant of Germany, and desired to aid in the destruction of its detestable influence. He wound up by offering to act as spy upon the movements of its troops and to report them to France. General Ducrot listened to his proposals, an agreement was made, and Schull walked out of his bureau with an advance of 1000f. in his pocket. On July 26 he brought to General Ducrot some trifling reports, and was rewarded with a further subvention. He returned across the Rhine, and betrayed the French to the Prussians. On August 11 he was arrested at Metz, when he assumed to be an American citizen. On him were found a German "safe conduct" and other articles which showed him to be a Prussian spy. On the morning of Sunday, August 28, he was shot.

FECHTER A DESPOT.

The Great Tri-Lingual Attempts to Play it upon Mr. J. W. Wallack in a Way He Despises.

A Boston correspondent of the New York *Express* says:—

I suppose you have heard of the troubles at the Globe Theatre—Mr. Fechter having discharged Mrs. Chanfrau, because that lady complained at not being allowed to alternate with Miss Leclercq in the part of "Ophelia." The facts of the case in the trouble between Mr. Wallack and Mr. Fechter are these:—A short time since Mr. Fechter wrote Mr. Wallack a note, telling him he wished him to study the part of "Don Sallnste" in *Ruy Blas*. Mr. Wallack replied in a very brief, gentlemanly note that he "did not like the part, and would *rather* not play it," but did not say he *would* not play the part. Fechter replied to Mr. Wallack, telling him the part was sent for his *study*, not for his *approval*, and, in a very insulting manner, tells him he "should not think of consulting him about the matter," and further adds that "if he did not choose to play the part he might consider his services at the Globe useless." Mr. Wallack intends to present himself at the theatre on Tuesday to play the "Ghost" in *Hamlet*, but should he not be admitted he will contest the case with Mr. Fechter, as he was engaged by Mr. Cheney before Mr. Fechter was thought of as a manager, and I for one wish him success, as I think Fechter is trying to play the part of a despot. When Mr. Wallack gives the facts to the public, as he undoubtedly will if Mr. Fechter continues his course, I think there is but little doubt that the verdict of the public will be in favor of Mr. Wallack.

A PAINFUL CASE.

A Well-to-do Gentleman Becomes Insane on the Subject of Religion.

On Sunday afternoon, says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday, an insane man, whose name was afterwards ascertained to be Mullen, was arrested at St. Bridget's Catholic Church, while making persistent efforts to obtain leave to preach from the pulpit. His wife called at the Mayor's office to see the unfortunate man. She remarked to his Honor that her husband was a most remarkable man—kind and gentle in his family relations, affectionate, and a good provider. For some time past the subject of patents has engaged his mind, so engrossing him at times as to cause him to leave everything else behind him. About ten days since, the wife alleges, she noticed a change in his demeanor, and within a few days past he would rave considerably, his subject invariably being religion. So devoted was he that every bit of money he could receive he would carry to the nearest church and deposit it with the Treasurer. These demonstrations were continued until Sunday, when, as stated, he desired to take possession of the pulpit, in the church mentioned, and was arrested. He is a carpenter by occupation, and looks to be everything the wife represents.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·12	MOON SETS	5·13
SUN SETS	4·32	HIGH WATER	1·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 18
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southampton	New York	Nov. 20
Ottawa	Liverpool	Baltimore	Nov. 23
Wyoming	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26

FOR EUROPE.

India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 13
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cleopatra	New York	Havana	Dec. 9
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 10
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Str R. Willing, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Fury, Loud, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. schr Catharine John, Bradley, St. John, N. B., Warren & Gregg.
Schr Edw. Lameyer, Gorman, Ponce, P. R., Knight & Sons.
Schr Eugene Borda, Dukes, Charleston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Sibyl, Fleming, Cienfuegos, E. F. Cabada & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Virginia, Hunter, 60 hours fm Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, 5 days from New York, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, from Providence.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 7.—No tow left last evening for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Bella McWilliams, R. Sears, James O'Donnell, Major O'Reilly, and Libby Breed, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 8.—The Otranto, with pig iron, for Baltimore, leaves to-day.
W. H. Miller and Edna Watt, with coal for New York, left last night.
22 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. D.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Dec. 8.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Mary Ann and Priscilla, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Henry James, light.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 7.—Went to sea yesterday, ship Abyssinia, bark Brilliant, and brigs H. L. Eaton, Eliza McNeil, and E. Bernard.
The brig Sagua, from Sagua, passed up the Bay yesterday.
Arrived last night, brig E. C. Redman, 10 days fm Turks Island for New York.
In harbor, brig Amelia Emma, for New York.
Two herm. brigs passed in this afternoon.
Wind S. E.; cloudy. Thermometer, 54.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Dorian, Young, from Palermo 5th and Gibraltar 16th ult., at New York 6th inst.
Br. steamers China, Macauley, and Nebraska, Gould, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Avon, Young, from New York, at Plymouth 22d ult., and sailed for London.
Br. steamers Colorado, Tarifa, and City of Brooklyn, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 5th inst.
Br. steamer Moravian, fm Portland for Liverpool, at Londonderry 6th inst.
Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, from Vera Cruz 26th ult., via Sisal and Havana 3d inst., at New York yesterday.
Steamer Corunna, Dryden, at Palermo 16th ult. from Messina, and sailed 17th for New York.
Steamer Sidonian, Mackay, for New York, sailed from Marseilles 18th ult.
Steamer City of Galveston, Eldridge, for New York, sailed from Galveston 4th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, s'd from Richmond 5th inst.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, hence, at Norfolk 5th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Bark Caroline Lemont, Bowker, from Greenock Sept. 14 for Baltimore, put into Flores (Western Islands), no date, to obtain a supply of water and new sails. Captain Bowker reports having encountered about the worst weather he has ever had on the ocean. The C. B. has been reported as bound to Philadelphia.
Bark Agostina, Thom, hence for Elsinore, which put into Gottenburg 18th ult. in distress, had been in collision with a vessel near Winga, and would probably have to discharge.
Bark Amandus, Pedersen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.
Bark Taranaki, Benson, hence, at Helvoet 22d ult.
Bark Halfden, Olsen, hence, at London 22d ult.
Br. bark Queen Victoria, Seyne, hence, at Dublin 22d ult.
Brig J. H. Lane, Shute, hence, sailed from Leghorn 19th ult. for Naples.
Brig Normanby, Otis, at Dundee 21st ult. from Dunkirk—not as before.
Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Robinson, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.
Br. schr Iris, Bradley, 12 days from St. John, N. B., at New York 6th inst., in distress. The Iris is bound to Philadelphia, but put into New York to repair damages, having 3d inst., 40 miles N. of Cape May, encountered a furious gale, during which carried away the foremast head and sustained other injuries; was towed into port by a pilot-boat.
Schr Thomas J. Frazier, Madge, 6 days from Havana, at New York yesterday.
Schrs Sarah Cobb, and Ella Jane, Cobb, hence, at Bridgeport 5th inst.
Schr James Diverty, Cundle, from Trenton, at New Haven 5th inst.
Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst.
Schr Lizzie, Stetson, hence, at Norfolk 5th inst.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, hence, at New Bedford 4th inst.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, hence, at Boston 6th instant.
Schr Tempest, Shropshire, for Trenton, sl'd from Providence 5th inst.
Schrs W. H. Allen, Tatem, and Ephraim and Annie, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Fall River 3d inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 4th inst.
Schr Hattie E. Sampson, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 5th inst.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, 13 days from Indianola, at New York 6th inst.
Schr H. W. McCalley, Hubbard, hence, at Richmond 5th inst.
Schr Emma P. Douglass, Ellis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 5th inst.
Schr Hattie E. Sampson, Sherman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 5th inst.
Schr S. C. Noyes, Bartlett, from Newcastle, Del., at Salem 5th inst.
Schrs George B. Somes, Pray, from Bangor, and Searsville, Chase, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 6th inst.
Schrs George P. Trigg, Linnekin, from Gloucester; Ida L. Bearse, from Boston; Hiawatha, Lee, from Newburyport; S. A. Reed, Arnold, and Rightaway, Raynor, from Pawtucket, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.
Schrs J. R. Manning, Condy; Hazleton, Willard; Annie V. Bergen, Johnson; N. W. Megee, Megee; Westmoreland, Rice; Walton, Hunter; Brandywine, Adams; Mary Hayley, Baylie; R. W. Tull, Robinson; Estelle Day, Leary; E. Sinnickson, Dinsmore; Caroline Young, Young; and Samuel McMenamy, Norwood, all from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.
Schrs Sophie Wilson, Small, from Weymouth; L. D. Small, Tice, fm Davenport; Lena Hunter, Perry, from Somerset; Rachael Seaman, Seaman, from Bristol; Henry Allen, Johnson, and Ephraim and Anna, Green, from Fall River; E. S. Grove, Wheeler, and Sidney, Price, Godfrey, from Bangor; C. E. Smith, Hanson; E. A. Grover, Hinckley; and J. E. Comery, Stewart, from Providence, all for Philadelphia; and Cloud, Seaman, and Mist, Munsty, from Providence for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.
Schr William Carson, hence for Providence, and George Nevenger, Boult, from Providence for New York, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, from Boston for Philadelphia via New York, which put into New London 4th instant, after being in collision with steamer Newport, had her bowsprit and all headgear attached completely carried away, and her port bow, from stem to forerigging down to the water's edge, stove in. The steamer, after the disaster, ran alongside the schr and tendered assistance, which was declined. The vessel will repair at New London. The steamer had her upper works stove in.
Schr Ada Hudson, Greeley, from Rockland for New York, and Ada Ames, Adams, for Philadelphia, collided 1st inst. on Nantucket Shoals, damaging both vessels (both schrs are tight), and put into Edgartown 2d inst. for repairs.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—
1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.
Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.
By order of the Commission.
JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Store).

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 smw

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 6

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 16, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 15.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 10 at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 10.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 20.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 4 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 9 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.			
Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 5th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 6

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAK STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 6

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—
No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.
No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.
No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.
No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the ears of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.
Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.
TERMS OF SALE.
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.
W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK AT ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very elegant four-story marble Residence, No. 3244 Chesnut street, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, Twenty-fourth ward. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that elegant three-story (Mansard roof) marble-front messuage, with four-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Chesnut street, eleventh house east of Thirty-third street, No. 3244; containing in front on Chesnut street 18 feet, and extending in depth 129 feet 2 inches to Beech street. The house has been built with great care, and set back 12 feet from the line of the street, with ornamental railings and garden plot in front; underground drainage; has large hall, vestibule finished with Italian marble, parlor, dining-room, butler's room and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 chambers and sitting-room (with bay window) on the second floor; 5 chambers on the

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

JOSEPH R. LYNDALL.

THE example of the Democracy in putting up their best man as a candidate for State Senator in the First district, and the plain speaking of a portion of the Republican press, had their proper effect in the nominating convention which met yesterday, and the Republican candidate for the vacancy created by the death of Senator Watt, Joseph R. Lyndall, is a gentleman who is fully deserving of the cordial support of every Republican voter. This nomination is one of the strongest that could have been much, and with Mr. Lyndall's name upon the Republican ticket success may be considered as assured. Mr. Lyndall, who was born in the district of Southwark in 1822, has always taken an active if not always a prominent part in politics, and he has been identified with the Republican party from its first organization. He commenced life as a hou e carpenter, and by industry and integrity he obtained a competency. For a number of years he was a manu acturer of blinds, and while engaged in this business he was nominated in 1856 as the Republican candidate for Mayor, he being the first nominee made by the then young and despised party for the office of Chief Magistrate of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Lyndall's acceptance of this nomination was an evidence of his courage and his devotion to the principles which have since secured for the Republican party its greatest triumphs. In 1858 he accepted a position in the office of the Receiver of Taxes under Major Flomerfelt, and in 1862 he was elected City Controller. The manner in which he managed the important business of the Controller's office gave universal satisfaction, and at the end of his term he was renominated and re-elected. He was earnestly solicited to accept another nomination, but declined, and since then he has enjoyed the retirement of private life, and has figured neither as a holder of or a seeker for office, while he has been one of the most active among the citizens in his section of the city in aiding and advancing the interests of the Republican party. Mr. Lyndall is now a member of the Southwark Dispensary, a trustee of the Fire Association, and a director of the Southwark Library, all of which institutions are indebted to the interest he has taken in them, and to his labors to promote their welfare.

That Mr. Lyndall will faithfully and ably represent the interests not only of the First Senatorial district but of the Republican party at large in the State Senate his lifelong record sufficiently guarantees, and as the Democrats will undoubtedly make enormous efforts to carry the election, every Republican voter should do his duty at the polls and make the election of Mr. Lyndall a certainty, as it will be if a full Republican vote is polled. This election is one of very great importance, as the State Senate is now a tie, and the votes of the citizens of the First district will determine whether or not the Republicans or the Democrats shall have a majority. At the next session of the Legislature the apportionment not only for members of the Legislature but for Congressmen will be made, and it is therefore of the first consequence that there should be a Republican majority in both chambers. With such a candidate as Joseph R. Lyndall, there will be no excuse for any Republican voter remaining away from the polls, and he ought to bring out the full strength of the party.

JOHN H. SURRATT'S STORY.

JOHN H. SURRATT has announced his intention of delivering in New York to-morrow evening a lecture on his connection with the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln, but in the mean time he has appeared before an apparently sympathizing audience in Rockville, Md., and the lecture, which was delivered Tuesday night, will be found on our sixth page. Leaving out of the question all considerations of propriety and good taste, the American people will not be unwilling to give Surratt's story all the attention it deserves, although, if he purposes to go on a regular lecturing tour, it would be well for him not to count very largely upon many audiences as appreciative as that which greeted him last evening in Rockville, or as may probably greet him in New York to-morrow. The gist of Surratt's story is that he was engaged, with J. Wilkes Booth and others, in a conspiracy to abduct Mr. Lincoln, for the purpose of compelling an exchange of prisoners, so that the Southern armies might be augmented by the men who were detained in Northern prisons. At that time, as during the whole of the war, he was engaged as a spy at Washington, and as a bearer of despatches between the Rebel government at Richmond and its agents within the Union lines and in Canada.

He states that the abduction plan was given up as impracticable, and that he had no further knowledge of Booth's plans and no information whatever of the assassination conspiracy except what he gained from rumors that reached him in different ways to the effect that some trouble was brewing. With regard to Weichman, the language used by Surratt is very violent, and he charges the chief witness against the conspirators with being implicated in the conspiracy himself, and declares that the only reason why he was not more prominent in the matter was that the others doubted both his courage and his trustworthiness.

Thus far Surratt tells a very straight story, but when he comes to his movements upon the day of the assassination and subsequently, he is obliged to fall back upon a declaration that the United States authorities destroyed the leaf of the Baltimore hotel register upon which he inscribed his assumed name of "John Harrison," and other evidence of importance in his favor. He also violently abuses Judge Fisher, who presided at his trial, and declares that all the influence of the Court was used against him. In regard to the charge of deserting his mother, Surratt insists that he knew nothing of her danger until it was too late to render her any assistance, because his friends in Canada prevented any reports of the trial from reaching him until it was over and the doom of the conspirators pronounced. This is the sum and substance of the story Surratt has to tell, and as some of the most important portions of it raise questions of veracity between him and the officers of the United States who assisted in bringing him and the other conspirators to trial, the loyal people of the United States will have no difficulty in determining which to believe. If Surratt could produce any evidence to show that he was not one of the assassination conspirators, or if he could throw any fresh light upon the conspiracy by telling his story in his own way, we could readily excuse his doing so; but to make such a theme the subject of a lecture is simply nauseating, and Surratt would have done better to have remained in obscurity and stood his chances of being forgotten than to have come before the public with a narrative that does not remove in any way the strong suspicion that attaches to him, and that can only have the effect of calling public attention to a subject that one would think he would be glad to have forever consigned to oblivion, if such a thing were possible.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A TELEGRAM from Washington states that General Logan recently visited the White House to protest against the proposed appointment of General Pleasanton as Internal Revenue Commissioner. The doughty Illinois Congressman had a perfect right to make this protest either as a citizen, as an active member of the Republican party, or more especially as one of the representatives of an important State. But we are told that, instead of making his protest in either of these appropriate capacities, he assumed to represent the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is commander, and to demand, in their name, that the office in question should not be given to General Pleasanton. Interference of this description in Government affairs, by any private organization, is in the highest degree objectionable, and the President will commit a fearful blunder if he suffers the belief to become general that he is ready or willing to yield up his private judgment, in the matter of appointments, to the decrees of the so-called Grand Army of the Republic. If that organization is strictly what it purports to be, it has not given, and could not give, to General Logan authority to make the protest in question. It assumes to be non-partisan, and to invite into its posts men of all organizations; and yet, in spite of this avoidance of partisanship, Logan claims, falsely as we believe, that it has empowered him to denounce a presumed aspirant for office on the ground that he "was not as sound politically as he might be." There is a Grand Humbug somewhere in this protest. If the Grand Army authorized the protest, it is false to its professions, and over-anxious to dabble in small potato business, while on the other hand, if it did not explicitly confer such authority, General Logan displayed very bad taste and bad faith in asserting that he had the right to speak in the name of all the Grand Army Republicans under his command. There is nothing in history so revolting to the instincts of freedom as the pictures given from time to time of the arrogant power exercised by the heads of little orders over rulers of great States. No freeman can read without indignation of generals of the order of Jesuits, for instance, dictating the policy of monarchs of mighty European kingdoms. If General Logan is to assume this *role*, under a new guise, at Washington, it is high time the people knew it, and the dissemination of such knowledge will speedily wrap him and all his backers and confederates in a withering blaze of public indignation.

THE POSITION of France, as depicted in the cable despatches, is hourly becoming more desperate. The attempt to raise the siege of Paris has proved a lamentable failure, for the armies organized to relieve the capital have encountered a succession of destructive defeats, and the best thing their general can say of them is that "they have fallen back in good order." Meanwhile the pressure of famine is hourly becoming more fearful in the French capital, and its capitulation cannot be much longer postponed. The situation is summed up in the alleged statement of Minister Washburne's secretary that "the French have been beaten at all points, and the end is apparently near at hand."

MR. RUDDIMAN'S "EXHAUSTIVE" DELAY.

IN a communication written as long ago as November 9, in reply to some strictures which we made upon Mr. William H. Ruddiman's delay in appointing a committee to revise the rules of the Republican party of this city, that gentleman said:—

"The delay in the appointment of the committee, as to which you think there is reason to complain, has had no motive other than that which has commended itself to my best judgment and most conscientious wish to discharge faithfully the duty entrusted to me. Whenever that motive shall have exhausted its force, the committee will be announced by me."

Mr. Ruddiman, it will be remembered, was President of the convention which met on the 12th of September last to revise the rules of the Republican party, and was by that convention charged with the duty of appointing a committee of fifteen to examine and report upon the subject, after doing which the convention adjourned to meet at the call of its presiding officer. Three months have since elapsed, and Mr. Ruddiman has not only not called the convention together again, but has not even condescended to name the committee of fifteen. Mr. Ruddiman's delay has had a "motive," as he explained to us a month ago, and during the three months which have elapsed he has been subjected to a very painful exhaustive process by that "motive." Although the mysterious "motive" in question has, apparently, not yet "exhausted its force," it *has* exhausted the patience of the people, and there is a widespread desire to know when the process of exhaustion on the part of Mr. Ruddiman will be complete.

The disgraceful doings in the First Senatorial district yesterday have strengthened the desire of the honest Republicans of this city to hear something more about Mr. Ruddiman's "motive." The convention which placed Mr. Lyndall in nomination for State Senator was, as far as we can learn, made up of very good material, and appeared to be actuated by a laudable desire to do its duty fearlessly and impartially. But the room in which the delegates met was invaded by a disorderly crowd, and the door was assailed by a riotous mob, and such was the conduct of these meddlesome outsiders that it is a wonder the convention was not broken up before its task was completed. One of the objects for which the convention over which Mr. Ruddiman presided was called was the prevention of just such scenes as were enacted yesterday at Sixth and Christian streets. If Mr. Ruddiman had done his duty, the revision of the rules of the Republican party of this city could have been completed by this time, and the disgraceful scenes of yesterday would not have transpired. We desire, therefore, to propound a categorical question to dilatory Mr. Ruddiman. About what time will it be your pleasure to name the committee of fifteen, and how soon thereafter may we expect the convention to be called together? If speedy action is not taken by Mr. Ruddiman in the matter, it will become the plain duty of the convention to reassemble of its own accord, unless, indeed, the City Executive Committee, which has full jurisdiction in the matter, should assume the responsibility of summoning it together. The Republican party of Philadelphia cannot afford to be "exhausted" by needless and disastrous delay, simply because Mr. Ruddiman's "motive" is so peculiar that its force can never be "exhausted" in his mind.

MARITIME GRAMMAR.

THE New York *World* is disposed to be captious. The grammar of Robeson disconcerts it, not less that the grammar of Grant. "Is they, or is they not?" it demanded frantically, a few months back, when the modern Ulysses, in one of his special messages, insisted that the United States is a singular and are not a plural. This was bad enough, assuredly. To the Worldly way of thinking, it involved the carrying of the unconstitutional theory of concentration to a reprehensible extreme. By a sweep of his pen, as in former days by a swoop of his sword, the hero of Appomattox demolished the doctrine of State soverignty. What are to become of us, demurred the *World*, if things are to go on thusly? What guarantee of his inalienable right to abuse a nigger have a white man, if the President of these United States are to defy their approved plurality? Have it come to such a pass, indeed, that even in Executive communications the inherent sovereignty of the States are to be ignored, that even in Presidential syntax the Union is, but are not no longer?

"They is, is they?" cried the *World* in their bewilderment; but if they was bewildered by Grant, they is staggered by Robeson. The ancient mariner of Camden, who was disturbed in the contemplation of the majestic manœuvres of the ferry-boats as they made the perilous passage of the raging canal, and summoned to the capital to supervise vast fleets of warlike craft, has blundered in his grammar, and the *World* is in sorry plight thereat. "During the period which has passed since my last report," writes the reckless Jerseyman, "the United States of America have been at peace with all nations, and the duties of *her* navy have been nowhere those of active hostility." Well, what if she haven't? What are the use of being a peg above the small beer of Porter, if a Secretary of the Navy be not at liberty to take liberties with Lindley Murray? Must an ancient mariner cram his head with all the occult and obtuse sciences, before he can venture to go down to the sea in the Tallapoosa? Can a man that comes from New Jersey be reasonably expected to know that the United States is not, but are a plural, and have a smattering of navigation and artillery practice into the bargain? Does the "Arithmetic Man" of the *World* know that two and two make four, and that it is difficult to represent in figures the Democratic gains at the recent election in New Jersey? The *World* must not expect too much of human nature, and should remember that Robeson is human, even if he is Secretary of the Navy. "Whereby," quoth the oracular Bunsby, who, like our ungrammatical First Lord of the Admiralty, was a mariner of high repute—"whereby, why not? If so, what odds? Can any man say otherwise? No. Awast then!" and no more of it.

THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR of Alabama, W. H. Smith, who persists in attempting to cling to the Gubernatorial chair, despite his defeat at the late election, was yesterday summoned before a Republican judge of a criminal court to show cause for withholding the books, papers, and documents in the Executive Chamber from the new Governor elect, while the sheriff of the Montgomery bailiwick was ordered to take possession of the public property in dispute while the legal argument in regard to its ownership is pending. By this novel proceeding the highest office in the Commonwealth and the custody of its most important documents are subjected to the jurisdiction of an unimportant court, and another strange anomaly is added to the long list already furnished by the reconstructed States. It is rather rough on the outgoing Governor to put the sheriff on his track, but if he cannot be ejected from the Executive Chamber by any other process, we can scarcely blame an Alabama judge for doing the next thing to literally kicking the adhesive Smith out of office.

THE ALABAMA REPUBLICANS have recklessly suffered a Democrat to be elected to the United States Senate, when they were clearly in the majority. Not until the Republican party in most of the Southern States is completely used up by its own folly, can it be reconstructed on a reputable basis. But if matters go on as at present, the time for such reconstruction will soon be at hand.

NOTICES.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
MEN'S WINTER MELTON OVERCOATS, ALL WOOL, FOR
EIGHT DOLLARS, $8, $8, EIGHT DOLLARS.
A good serviceable article selling much below their value.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass., has lately transacted a business operation in this city which stamps them as a most fair and equitable dealing company, and shows most conclusively the superiority of the Non-Forfeiture law by which all the policies of the company are governed. In May, 1869, Mr. Richard A. Douglas, residing at Sixteenth and Coates streets, insured his life for fifteen thousand dollars in the John Hancock. He also insured to the same amount in other companies governed by the forfeiture system. On all his policies he paid for one year, but neglected to make the second payment, which was due on May 3, 1870. He died September 2 of this year, just four months afterwards. The John Hancock policy was in full force at the time of Mr. Douglas' death, and would not have expired until July 4, 1871. The $15,000 was paid on the 17th of November, with only the amount deducted which should have been paid in May, and its lawful interest. The policies in the other companies were all forfeited, and were not of the slightest value, because the payment was not made on the exact day when due. Comment on these facts is unnecessary. Of course all desiring to insure will prefer companies where they run no risk of forfeiture, whether by accident, carelessness, or inability, and more especially as no extra cost is imposed for the privilege.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, ETC., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

'TIS A PERFECT LUXURY to sit in a Nickel Plated Dental Chair, with a Nickel Plated Fountain Spittoon, and have your teeth drawn with Nickel Plated Forceps, or filled by Nickel Plated Pluggers, and the Dentists have become so fascinated with nickel that they are now willing to accept nickel in payment, when proffered in the shape of orders on the Star Nickel Plating Works, No. 428 Walnut street.

CROCERIES, ETC.

QUEEN OLIVES.

VERY LARGE AND FINE QUEE OLIVES,

In perfect order, by the gallon or quart.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 1 thstuf4p PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.

The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.

Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.

SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,

PROPRIETORS,

12 8 thstuim No. 123 South FRONT Street.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHES OUT!

Closing Out the Clothing.

ENTIRE WINTER STOCK MOVING OFF.

MAGNIFICENT GOODS ON THE MARCH,

A CHANCE FOR A SUIT

FOR EVERYBODY IN TOWN.

LIGHT WEIGHT,
MEDIUM WEIGHT,
HEAVY WEIGHT

OVERCOATS.

Boys' School Suits,
Boys' Sunday Suits,
Boys' Suits of every kind.

Every desirable thing for winter, for Man and for Boy, at

CLOSING-OUT PRICES

Other people may talk BIG, BIG, BIG, BIG, BIG, But if you want

BIG

Barga'ns the place to come is

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA: PA.

MERCHANT TAILORING IN ITS

FINER

BRANCHES,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

BETTER

THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

OVERSTOCKED,

AND TO CLEAR IT OFF,

We Have Determined

TO

Offer Our Goods at Such Prices

AT

WILL INSURE THEIR

Speedy Clearance.

250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13;
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL OF THE

Best Material,

Warranted far superior to any others in the city at double the money. And all other goods AWAY DOWN BELOW any other house or hall in the city. Goods not satisfactory will be exchanged or money refunded.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

12 8 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

HOLIDAY GOODS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,
PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS,
Together with a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 19t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites an examination of his large stock of SILKS and DRESS GOODS in every variety and design.
POINTE, LACES, SETS,
POINTE APPLIQUE, " COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES, " HDKFS.
THREAD, "
Hdkfs., Linen, Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Silk,
Roman Sashes and Ties, Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties.
India Scarfs.
GLOVES—Kid, Beaver, Cloth and Fancy.

VELVETS.

Ladies' Cloakings, Plushes, Velveteens,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESITNGS, ETC.
The entire stock is offered at prices to insure
9 24 stuth4p3m RAPID SALES.

1870.

"At Thornley's"

EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on

Spring Garden Street

And in all the years of the past we have kept steadily in view the interest of our customers in furnishing them

Good Goods at Low Prices.

We have now a splendid stock of

Paisley Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Blanket Shawls,
Superb Black Silks,
Rich Fashionable Dress Goods,
Kid Gloves, Hdkfs., Skirts, Etc.

Our stock is very large and splendidly assorted, and we have put every article down to the very lowest possible point.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S

Centrally Located Dry Goods Establishment

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $3.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 thstu No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

Silks in Great Variety,

With a stock of

Rich India and French Fancy Goods,

different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Now offer their entire importation of

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,

ETC. ETC.,

And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

Marble Store,

No. 902 CHESNUT St.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

11 22 1f4p

JACOB HARLEY,

No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at

MODERATE PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry

carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Across the Continent*, with Mr. Oliver Doud Byron as "Joe Ferris," will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will personate "Macbeth" this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, there will be performances this afternoon and evening, when the burlesque of *Pocahontas* and the comedy of *The Green-Eyed Monster* will be represented.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel entertainment, which will combine a great number of amusing features, will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities are announced for this evening.

AT MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, performances will be given this afternoon and evening, in which Mr. Frederick Barclay, John Henry Cooke, Harry Welby Cooke, and other eminent artists will participate.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S second matinee will be given at the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-morrow afternoon. The programme will consist of selections from the works of Beethoven, which will be performed by Mr. Wolfsohn, Mr. William Stoll, Jr., and Mr. Egerton Dillingham.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

No HUMBUG.—
No Humbug.
No Old Stock.
No Old Stock.
No Two Prices Asked.
No Two Prices Asked.
Fair Dealing.
Fair Dealing.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
Thousands Embrace It.
Thousands Embrace It.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS
are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at

GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.
Stock of 100 always on hand.
George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

ITS VALUE IS INCALCULABLE.—For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, and allays all pain.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

HITNER—MEIGS.—At Pottstown, Pa., on the 7th instant, by the Rev. John C. Thompson, H. C. HITNER and ANNA K., daughter of the Rev. M. Meigs.

DIED.

HOLLINSHEAD.—On Wednesday morning, December 7th, 1870, MARY S. HOLLINSHEAD, relict of the late Charles E. Hollinshead, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles W. Hollinshead, No. 123 South Thirteenth street, on Friday morning, December 9th, at 10 o'clock.

Funeral to proceed to the Methodist Church in Burlington, N. J., by the 12 o'clock line from Walnut street wharf.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 5th instant, MARGARET McLAUGHLIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Caterson, No. 1042 Howell street, below Spruce, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

OGBORN.—On the 7th instant, SARAH, widow of the late Fothergill Ogborn, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her daughter's residence, No. 407 Franklin street, on Seventh day, the 10th instant. Meet at the house at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown.

WARD.—On the 7th instant, HENRY WARD, in the 69th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS DOES not prevent our business men from using forms printed in an ink that will copy. Executed by HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS, FIFTH & CHESNUT Streets. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS KATE FIELD,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 8.
Subject—"Dickens: Author, Actor, Man."

This lecture was first given in *Boston* before a large and fashionable audience, embracing many of the most noted of the *literati* of that city. The impression created by this lecture was so great that it had to be repeated.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
Subject—"The False Theory."

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra
Tickets to either lecture for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.
Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 12 7 2t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 2 11t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ SPENSER'S FAERYQUEENE

"And after him came next the chill December,
Yet he, through merry feasting which he made,
And great bonfires, did not the cold remember."

December is once more upon us, and the necessity of having our homes warm and comfortable is apparent. To effect this we must have good coal, such as J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, dispenses to his patrons. HANCOCK has all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, and he sells at exceedingly low rates. If you desire bright, blazing fires, get your supplies of HANCOCK, NINTH and MASTER Streets. 9 9 3m

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau.
ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an election for officers and directors for the ensuing year.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 5 6trp Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1870.

The first ART RECEPTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE will be held at their House, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 8, 9, and 10, at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain tickets for their families and friends at the Secretary's office.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 5 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, due and payable on and after 3d inst.
THOMAS J. MAGILL,
12 3 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
WM. H. TABER,
12 8th5t Cashier.

☞ REV. C. H. PAYNE, D. D., WILL LECTURE to-night at quarter before 8 o'clock, at the BROAD and ARCH Streets M. E. Church, for the benefit of the Mission School. Subject—"Qualities that win." 25 cents at the door. 1t*

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have just added to their large assortment of
Staple White Goods
A great variety of handsome articles for
Christmas Presents,
And would invite their friends and customers to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIDIES, New Designs.
LACE AND LINEN SETS.
CRAVATS, NECK TIES and BOWS.
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES.
ENGLISH and FRENCH EXTRACTS.
NOVELTIES IN FANS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
All goods to be sold at the lowest prices.
10 20 thstu3mrp

NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street,
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons Etc. 9 15 thstu3mrp

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

23. 23.
$50,000
WORTH TO BE SOLD, IF POSSIBLE,
DURING THE PRESENT
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,
Which was inaugurated on the 1st instant, and is now in
Full Progress.

French Corsets, reduced 87 to 68 cents.
7-inch all silk Sash Ribbons, now $1 per yard.
6-inch all-silk Sash Ribbons, now 85 cents per yard.
Linen Collars, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 cents up.
Linen Cuffs, 10, 14, 15, 18, 20, 25 cents up.
Ladies' Undervests reduced 68 cents up.
Ladies' Merino Drawers, 75 cents up.
Hamburg Edgings at half price.
Gents' Silk Handkercelefs, new styles and cheap.
Gents' Castor Gloves, $1·25 up.
Gents' Lined Buck and Kid Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 75, $1 per pair.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38 to 50 cents.
Children's Cloth Gloves in small sizes.
Children's Gloves, 10, 12, 14, 16 cents.
Kid Gloves at old prices.
Kid Gloves at less than old prices.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
In every department during this great sale at the
GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM
OF
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
12 6 tuthstf PHILADELPHIA.

LaBelle Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

PLATED WARE.

$100,000 WORTH
OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FOR
Christmas and Wedding Presents.
The Largest, Varied and Most Elegant Stock ever offered in this Country.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·75.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR $500,000 WORTH OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING?

THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON

And the consequent Dullness of Trade, as compared with what we had expected and prepared for,

LEAVE US WITH AN IMMENSE OVERSTOCK!!!

We will not carry it,

For we commence each season with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, and moreover

WE NEED THE MONEY

For investment in Spring manufactures. Therefore it Must be Sold.

THE PRESENT MAMMOTH SALE

IS REALLY THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, everything of our own best makes, and selling at a heavy discount on ordinary prices

BOYS' WEAR.

Jackets, Overcoats, School and Dress Suits, as good as can be had in Philadelphia, and offered now at lower rates than such goods are likely ever again to be offered at.

COME AT ONCE TO

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

OAK HALL,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ONLY 20 DAYS REMAIN
OF THE
Closing Out Sale
AT No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.
An immense stock of Books, etc., will be sold without reserve,
AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
To close up the business by January 1, 1871. All the
NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS,
FINELY ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
STANDARD WORKS, in Fine Bindings,
JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS AND BIBLES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ETC. ETC.,
Making, altogether, the
Finest Stock
We have ever offered to the public.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Agt.,
12 8 ths2t4p No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.
ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,
DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER.
L. COLANGE, LL.D., EDITOR.
TWO VOLUMES. LARGE QUARTO.

The price for the entire work will still remain for a limited time as originally announced. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the work about 250 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who PURCHASE OR SUBSCRIBE NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone.

The volume now complete, bound in full Turkey gilt and gilt edges, at $20, or in half Turkey backs and corners, marbled edges, at $16, or in Sheep, marble edges, library style, $15, would make an exceedingly attractive and useful present for the holidays.

To those who wish to present a copy of the complete work as a holiday gift we would announce that we will furnish Vol. I bound in any style, and a handsomely printed certificate for the delivery of Vol. II. in same style on presentation of said certificate at the office during the month of January, 1871.

The work will contain 500 more engravings than originally announced, the additional cuts costing in the neighborhood of $5000.
10 18 tuth2m] T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS (American and English), in great variety, for sale at low prices, at the Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, corner of WALNUT and SEVENTH Streets, Philadelphia. 12 7 3t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME DWELLING house No. 1524 ARCH Street.
Apply to C. B. DUNN,
12 1 6t No. 226 WALNUT street.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 216 CHESNUT Street.
Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER,
12 7 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

TO LET, FROM JANUARY 1, 1871, FIVE-story Store, No. 420 Market street. Apply to LEWIS T. BROWN, No. 526 MARSHALL St. 12 7 4t*

$9000, $8000, AND $5000 TO LOAN ON Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
12 7 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
923 Chesnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1823.
MEYER'S
World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES.
FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,
12 1 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstu3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 702 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuth3m

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu3mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Two well-secured irredeemable ground rents, each $24 a year, payable in silver. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz.:

No. 1. All that well-secured irredeemable yearly ground rent of $24, lawful silver money, payable first of May and November, issuing out of all that lot of ground, and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Washington street, 201 feet 9¾ inches south of Monroe street, Kensington, containing in front on Washington street 11 feet 7½ inches, and extending in depth 51 feet 9 inches to a 20 feet wide street. It is well secured.

No. 2. All that well-secured irredeemable yearly ground rent of $24, lawful silver money, each dollar weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, payable first of May and November, issuing out of all that lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Washington street, adjoining the above on the south, 12 feet 1½ inches front, and 51 feet 9 inches deep to a 20 feet wide street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—1-16th interest in 412 acres Coal Land, Rush township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 1-16th interest in a tract of land, situate in Rush (formerly Schuylkill) township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, beginning at a stone; thence by Vacant mountain north 75 deg., east 280 perches to a yellow pine; thence by land of Theophilus Youth or vacant land south 23¾ deg., east 250 perches to a stone; thence by Bear ridge south 25¾ deg., west 283 perches to a stone; thence north 73 deg., west 250 perches to the place of beginning; containing 412 acres and 91 perches, and allowances, etc. It fronts on Turkey run, about 13 miles from Pottsville.

For further particulars, apply to Samuel Spang, Esq., No. 148 N. Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

1004 ARCH STREET. 1004
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
HOLIDAY LIST.
Carved Brackets,
Book Shelves,
Blacking Cases,
Spice Boxes,
Children's Trays.
Table Mats,
Fire Screens,
Cake Boxes,
Smoking Sets,
Match Safes,
Wall Pockets,
Plated Knives.
Crumb Trays,
Crumb Brushes,
Patent Plated Pudding Dishes.
12 1 tuths1lt]

HENRY HARPER
IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
And is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of
Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND [12 1 thstu1m
SILVERWARE.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.

BUNCH LAYER RAISINS AND SULTANA RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, SPICES, SWEET CIDER, WINES, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

SURRATT.

A REMARKABLE LECTURE.

A Vivid Narrative—History of the Abduction Plot—Surratt's Experience with Wilkes Booth—Why he did not Come to the Relief of his Mother.

Tuesday evening John H. Surratt delivered at Rockville, Md., an address, giving his version of his connection with John Wilkes Booth and the Lincoln conspirators. He spoke as follows:—

Ladies and gentlemen:—Upon entering that door a few moments ago the impression on my mind was so strong as to vividly recall scenes of three years ago. I am not unacquainted with court-room audiences. (Sensaiton.) I have stood before them before: true, not in the character of a lecturer, but as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned for the high

CRIME OF MURDER.

In contrasting the two positions I must confess I felt more at ease as the prisoner at the bar than I do as a lecturer. Then I felt confident of success; now I do not. Then I had gentlemen of known ability to do all my talking for me; now, unfortunately, I have to do it for myself, and I feel illy capable of performing the task; still I hope you will all judge me kindly. I am not here to surprise you by any oratorical effort—not at all—but only to tell a simple tale. I feel that some explanation, perhaps, indeed, an apology, is due you for my appearance here this evening. In presenting this lecture before the public I do it no spirit of self-justification. In a trial of sixty-one days I made my defense to the world, and I have no need or desire to rehearse it; nor do I appear for self-glorification. On the contrary, I dislike notoriety, and leave my solitude and obscurity unwillingly. Neither is it an itching for notoriety or fame. My object is merely to present a simple narrative of events as they occurred. I stand here through the force of that which has obliged many other men to do things quite as distasteful—pecuniary necessity, for the supply of which no more available channel presented itself. This is a reason easily appreciated. So you will take it kindly, I trust, and the ground we will have to go over together will guarantee sufficient interest to repay your kind attention. In this my first lecture I will speak of my introduction to J. Wilkes Booth, his plan—its failure—our final separation—my trip from Richmond, and thence to Canada—then my orders to Elmira—what was done there—the first intimation I had of

MR. LINCOLN'S DEATH,

my return to Canada and concealment there, and final departure for Europe. At the breaking out of the war I was a student at St. Charles College, in Maryland, but did not remain long there after that important event. I left in July, 1861, and returning home commenced to take an active part in the stirring events of that period. I was not more than eighteen years of age, and was mostly engaged in sending information regarding the movements of the United States army stationed in Washington and elsewhere, and carrying dispatches to the Confederate boats on the Potomac. We had a regular established line from Washington to the Potomac, and I being the only unmarried man on the route, I had most of the hard riding to do. (Langhter.) I devised various ways to carry the despatches—sometimes in the heel of my boots, sometimes between the planks of the buggy. I confess that never in my life did I come across a more

STUPID SET OF DETECTIVES

than those generally employed by the United States Government. They seemed to have no idea whatever how to search men. In 1864 my family left Maryland and moved to Washington, where I took a still more active part in the stirring events of that period. It was

A FASCINATING LIFE TO ME.

It seemed as if I could not do too much or run too great a risk.

In the fall of 1864 I was introduced to John Wilkes Booth, who, I was given to understand, wished to know something about the main avenues leading from Washington to the Potomac. We met several times, but as he seemed to be very reticent with regard to his purposes, and very anxious to get all the information out of me he could, I refused to tell him anything at all. At last I said to him, "It is useless for you, Mr. Booth, to seek any information from me at all; I know who you are and what are your intentions." He hesitated some time, but finally said he would make known his views to me provided I would promise secrecy. I replied "I will do nothing of the kind. You know well I am a Southern man. If you cannot trust me we will separate." He then said:—"I will confide my plans to you; but before doing so I will make known to you the motives that actuate me. In the Northern prisons are many thousands of our men whom the United States Government refuse to exchange. You know as well as I the efforts that have been made to bring about that much desired exchange. Aside from the great suffering they are compelled to undergo, we are sadly in want of them as soldiers. We cannot spare one man, whereas the United States Government is willing to let their own soldiers remain in our prisons because she has no need of the men. I have a proposition to submit to you, which I think if we can carry out will bring about the desired exchange." There was a long and

OMINOUS SILENCE

which I at last was compelled to break by asking, "Well, sir, what is your proposition?" He sat quiet for an instant, and then, before answering me, arose and looked under the bed, into the wardrobe, in the doorway and the passage, and then said:—"We will have to be careful; walls have ears." He then drew his chair close to me and in a whisper said,

"IT IS TO KIDNAP PRESIDENT LINCOLN

and carry him off to Richmond." "Kidnap President Lincoln!" I said. I confess that I stood aghast at the proposition, and looked upon it as a foolhardy undertaking. To think of successfully seizing Mr. Lincoln in the capital of the United States, surrounded by thousands of his soldiers, and carrying him off to Richmond, looked to me like a foolish idea. I told him as much. He went on to tell with what facility he could be seized in various places in and about Washington. As for example in his various rides to and from the Soldiers' Home, his summer residence. He entered into the minute details of the proposed capture, and even the various parts to be performed by the actors in the performance. I was amazed—thunderstruck—and in fact, I might also say, frightened at the

UNPARALLELED AUDACITY

of this scheme. After two days' reflection I told him I was willing to try it. I believed it practicable at that time, though I now regard it as a foolhardy undertaking. I hope you will not blame me for going thus far. I honestly thought an exchange of prisoners could be brought about could we have once obtained possession of Mr. Lincoln's person. And now reverse the case. Where is there a young man in the North with one spark of patriotism in his heart who would not have with enthusiastic ardor joined in any undertaking for the capture of Jefferson Davis and brought him to Washington? There is not one who would not have done so. And so I was led on by a sincere desire to assist the South in gaining her independence. I had no hesitation in taking part in anything honorable that might tend towards the accomplishment of that object. (Tremendous applause.) Such a thing as the assassination of Mr. Lincoln I never heard spoken of by any party. *Never!* (Sensation.) Upon one occasion, I remember, we called a meeting in Washington for the purpose of discussing matters in general, as we had understood that the Government had received information that there was a plot of some kind on hand. They had even commenced to build a stockade and gates on the navy yard bridge; gates opening towards the south, as though they expected danger from within, and not from without. At this meeting I explained the construction of the gates, etc., and stated that I was confident the Government had wind of our movement, and that the best thing we could do would be to throw up the whole project. Every one seemed to coincide in my opinion, except Booth, who sat silent and abstracted. Arising at last and bringing down his fist upon the table, he said:—"Well, gentlemen, if the worst comes to the worst, I shall

KNOW WHAT TO DO."

Some hard words and even threats then passed between him and some of the party. Four of us then arose, one saying,—"If I understand you to intimate anything more than the capture of Mr. Lincoln, I, for one, will bid you good bye." Every one expressed the same opinion. We all arose and commenced putting our hats on. Booth perceiving, probably, that he had gone too far, asked pardon, saying that he "had drank too much champagne." After some difficulty everything was amicably arranged, and we separated at 5 o'clock in the morning. Days, weeks, and months passed by without an opportunity presenting itself for us to attempt the capture. We seldom saw one another, owing to the many rumors afloat that a conspiracy of some kind was being concocted in Washington. We had all arrangements perfected from Washton for the purpose. Boats were in readiness to carry us across the river. One day we received information that the President would visit the Seventh Street Hospital for the purpose of being present at an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. The report only reached us about three-quarters of an hour before the time appointed, but so perfect was our communication that we were instantly in our saddles on the way to the hospital. This was between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was our intention to

SEIZE THE CARRIAGE,

which was drawn by a splendid pair of horses, and to have one of our men mount the box and drive direct for southern Maryland via Benning's Bridge. We felt confident that all the cavalry in the city could never overhaul us. We were all mounted on swift horses, besides having a thorough knowledge of the country, it being determined to abandon the carriage after passing the city limits. Upon the

SUDDENNESS OF THE BLOW

and the celerity of our movements we depended for success. By the time the alarm could have been given and horses saddled, we would have been on our way through southern Maryland towards the Potomac river. To our great disappointment, however, the President was not there, but one of the Government officials—Mr. Chase, if I mistake not. We did not disturb him, as we wanted a bigger *chase* (laughter) than he could have afforded us. It was certainly a bitter disappointment, but yet I think a most fortunate one for us. It was our last attempt. We soon after this became convinced that we could not remain much longer undiscovered, and that we must abandon our enterprise. Accordingly, a separation finally took place, and I never after saw any of the party except one, and that was when I was on my way from Richmond to Canada on business of quite a different nature—about which, presently. Such is the story of

OUR ABDUCTION PLOT.

Rash, perhaps foolish, but honorable I maintain in its means and ends; actuated by such motives as would under similar circumstances be a sufficient inducement to thousands of Southern young men to have embarked in a similar enterprise. Shortly after our abandonment of the abduction scheme, some despatches came to me which I was compelled to see through to Richmond. They were foreign ones, and had no reference whatever to this affair. I accordingly left home for Richmond, and arrived there safely on the Friday evening before the evacuation of that city. On my arrival I went to the Spotswood Hotel, where I was told that Mr. Benjamin, the then Secretary of War of the Confederate States, wanted to see me. I accordingly sought his presence. He asked me if I would carry some despatches to Canada for him. I replied "yes." That evening he gave me the despatches and $200 in gold with which to pay my way to Canada. That was the only money I ever received from the Confederate Government or any of its agents. It may be well to remark here that this scheme of abduction was concocted without the knowledge or the assistance of

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT

in any shape or form. Booth and I often consulted together as to whether it would not be well to acquaint the authorities in Richmond with our plan, as we were sadly in want of money, our expenses being very heavy. In fact the question arose among us as to whether,

AFTER GETTING MR. LINCOLN,

if we succeeded in our plan, the Confederate authorities would not surrender us to the United States again, because of doing this thing without their knowledge or consent. But we never acquainted them with the plan, and they never had anything in the wide world to do with it. In fact, we were jealous of our undertaking and wanted no outside help. I have not made this statement to defend the officers of the Confederate Government. They are perfectly able to defend themselves. What I have done myself I am not ashamed to let the world know. I left Richmond on Saturday morning before the evacuation of that place, and reached Washington the following Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., April 3, 1865. As soon as I reached the Maryland shore I understood that the detectives knew of my trip South and were on the lookout for me. I had been South several times before for

THE SECRET SERVICE,

but had never been caught. At that time I was carrying the despatches Mr. Benjamin gave me, in a book entitled "The Life of John Brown." During my trip, and while reading that book, I learned, to my utter amazement, that

JOHN BROWN

was a martyr, sitting at the right hand of God. (Uproarious laughter.) I succeeded in reaching Washington safely, and in passing up Seventh street met one of our party, who inquired what had become of Booth. I told him where I had been; that I was then on my way to Canada, and that I had not seen or heard anything of Booth since our separation. In view of the fact that Richmond had fallen, and that all hopes of the abduction of the President had been given up, I advised him to go home and go to work. That was

THE LAST TIME

I saw any of the party. I went to a hotel and stopped over that night, as a detective had been to my house inquiring of the servant my whereabouts. In the early train next morning, Tuesday, April 4, 1865, I left for New York, and that was the last time I ever was in Washington until brought there by the United States Government a captive in irons,

ALL REPORTS TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING.

The United States, as you will remember, tried to prove my presence in Washington on the 15th of April, the day on which Mr. Lincoln met his death. Upon arriving in New York, I

CALLED AT BOOTH'S HOUSE,

and was told by the servant that he had left that morning suddenly, on the ground of going to Boston to fulfil an engagement at the theatre. In the evening of the same day I took the cars for Montreal, arriving there the next day. I put up at the St. Lawrence Hotel, registering myself as

"JOHN HARRISON,"

such being my two first names. Shortly afterwards I saw General Edward G. Lee, to whom the despatches were directed, and delivered them to him. Those despatches we tried to introduce as evidence on my trial, but his Honor Judge Fisher ruled them out, despite of the fact that the Government had tried to prove that they had relation to the conspiracy to kill Mr. Lincoln. They were only accounts of some money transactions—nothing more or less. A week or so after my arrival there, General Lee came to my room, and told me he had

A PLAN ON FOOT

to release the Confederate prisoners then in Elmira, N. Y. He said he had sent many parties there, but they always got frightened, and only half executed their orders. He asked me if I would go there and take a sketch of the prison, find out the number of prisoners, also minor details in regard to the number of soldiers on guard, cannon, small arms, etc. I readily accepted these new labors, owing to the fact that I could not return to Washington for fear of the detectives. The news of the evacuation of Richmond did not seem to disturb the General much in his plan, as he doubtless thought then that the Confederacy wanted men more than ever, no one dreaming that it was virtually at an end. I was much amused at one expression made use of by an ex-Reb with regard to the suddenness of its demise:—"D—n the thing, it didn't even flicker, but went right out." (Laughter and applause.) In accordance with General Lee's order, I went to Elmira, arriving there on Wednesday, two days before Mr. Lincoln's death, and registered at the Brainard House, as usual, as "John Harrison." The following day I went to work, and made a complete sketch of the prison and surroundings. About 10 o'clock on Friday night I retired, little thinking that on that night

A BLOW WOULD BE STRUCK

which would forever blast my hopes and make me a wanderer in a foreign land. I slept the night through, and came down the next morning little dreaming of the storm then brewing around my head. When I took my seat at the table about 9 o'clock A. M. a gentleman to my left remarked, "Have you heard the news?" "No, I've not," I replied. "What is it?" "Why

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY SEWARD HAVE BEEN ASSASSINATED."

I really put so little faith in what the man said that I made a remark that it was too early in the morning to get off such jokes as that. "It's so," he said; at the same time drawing out a paper and showing it to me. Sure enough there I saw an account of what he told me, but as no names were mentioned it never occurred to me for an instant that it could have been Booth or any of the party, for the simple reason that I had never heard anything regarding assassination spoken of during my intercourse with them. I had good reason to believe that there was

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY AFLOAT IN WASHINGTON.

In fact, we all knew it. One evening, as I was partially lying down in the reading-room of the Metropolitan Hotel, two or three gentlemen came in and looked around as if to make sure that no one was around. They then commenced to talk about what had been done, the best means for the expedition, etc. It being about dusk, and no gas light, and partially concealed behind a writing desk, I was an unwilling listener to what occurred. I told Booth of this afterward, and he said he had heard something to the same effect. It only made us all the more eager to carry out our plans at an early day for fear some one should get ahead of us. We didn't know what they were after exactly, but we were well satisfied that their object was very much the same as ours. Arising from the table, I thought over who the party could be, for at that time no names had been telegraphed. I was pretty sure it was none of

THE OLD PARTY.

I approached the telegraph office in the main hall of the hotel for the purpose of ascertaining if J. Wilkes Booth was in New York. I picked up a blank and wrote "John Wilkes Booth," giving the number of the house. I hesitated a moment and then tore the paper up and then wrote one

"J. W. B.,"

with directions, which I was led to do from the fact that during our whole connection we rarely wrote or telegraphed under our proper names, but always in such a manner that no one could understand but ourselves. One way of Booth's was to send letters to me under cover to my quondam friend,

LOUIS J. WEICHMAN.

Doubtless you all know who Louis J. Weichman is. They were sent to him because he knew of the plot to abduct President Lincoln. I proclaim it here and before the world that Louis J. Weichman was a party to the plan to abduct President Lincoln. He had been told all about it, and was constantly importuning me to let him become an active member. I refused, for the simple reason that I told him he could

NEITHER RIDE A HORSE NOR SHOOT A PISTOL,

which was a fact. (Laughter.) These were two

NECESSARY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

for us. My refusal nettled him some; so he went off, as it afterwards appeared by his testimony, and told some Government clerk that he had a vague idea that there was a plan of some kind on hand to abduct President Lincoln. This he says himself: that he could have spotted every man on the party. Why didn't he do it? Booth sometimes was rather suspicious of him, and asked me if I thought he could be trusted. Said I, "Certainly he can. Weichman is

A SOUTHERN MAN,"

and I always believed it until I had good reason to believe otherwise, because he had furnished information for the Confederate Government, besides allowing me

ACCESS TO THE GOVERNMENT RECORDS

after office hours. I have very little to say of Louis J. Weichman. But I do pronounce him a base-born perjurer; a murderer of the meanest hue! Give me a man who can

STRIKE HIS VICTIM DEAD,

but save me from a man who, through perjury, will cause the death of an innocent person. Double murderer!!! Hell possesses no worse fiend than a character of that kind. (Applause.) Away with such a character. I leave him in the

PIT OF INFAMY,

which he has dug for himself, a prey to the lights of his guilty conscience. (Applause.)

I telegraphed Booth thus:—

"J. W. B., in New York:—

"If you are in New York telegraph me.

"JOHN HARRISON, Elmira, N. Y."

The operator, after looking over it, said, "Is it J. W. B.?" to which I replied, "Yes." He evidently wanted the whole name, and had scarcely finished telegraphing when a door right near the office, and opening on the street, was pushed open, and I heard some one say, "Yes, there are three or four brothers of them, John, Junius Brutus, Edwin, and J. Wilkes Booth." The whole truth flashed on me in an instant, and I said to myself,

"MY GOD! WHAT HAVE I DONE?"

The despatch was still lying before me, and I reached over and took it up for the purpose of destroying it, but the operator stretched forth his hand and said, "We must file all telegrams." My first impulse was to tear it up, but I pitched it back and walked out. The town was in the greatest uproar, flags at half mast, bells tolling, etc., etc. Still I did not think that I was in danger, and determined to go immediately to Baltimore to find out the particulars of the tragedy. But here I wish to say a few words concerning the

REGISTER OF THE BRAINARD HOUSE.

When my counsel, by my own direction, went to seek that register, it could not be found. Our inability to produce it on the trial naturally cast a suspicion over our *alibi*. For weeks, months, did we seek to find its whereabouts, but to no purpose. Every man who was connected with the hotel was hunted up and questioned. Every register of the hotel before and after the one which ought to contain my name was to be found, but the most important one of all was gone. Now the question is what became of that register? The United States Government, by one of its witnesses, Doctor McMillan, knew in November, 1865, that I was in Elmira at the time of the assassination. They knew it, and they naturally traced me there to find out what I was doing. That some of the Government emissaries abstracted that register I firmly believe, or perhaps it is stored away in some of the other Government vaults, under charge of

SOME JUDGE HIGH IN PESITION,

but this is only a surmise of mine. But the circumstance involves a mystery of villainy which the All-Seeing God will yet bring to light. The despatch I sent to Booth also from Elmira it was impossible to find. We had the operator at Washington during my trial, but he said the original was gone, though he had a copy of it. In telegraph offices they are compelled to keep all despatches filed. Of course we could not offer this copy in evidence, because the original alone would be accepted, and that had been made away with. So sure was the Government that they had destroyed all evidence of my sojourn in Elmira, that in getting me in Washington in time for Mr. Lincoln's death they brought me by way of New York city, but so completely were they foiled in this that in their rebutting testimony they saw the absolute necessity of having me go by way of Elmira, and they changed their tactics accordingly. That was enough to damn my case in any man's mind. This is a strange fact, but nevertheless true that the Government having in its possession this hotel register as well as my despatch to Booth, and knowing moreover by one of its witnesses that I was in Elmira, yet tried to prove that I was in Washington on the night of Mr. Lincoln's death, giving orders and commanding in general, as they were pleased to say. The gentlemen in Elmira, by whom I proved my *alibi*, were men of the highest standing and integrity, whose testimony the United States Government could not and dare not attempt to impeach. I left Elmira with the intention of going to Baltimore. I really did not comprehend at that time the danger I was in. As there was no train going south that evening I concluded to go to Canandaigua, and from there to Baltimore, by way of Elmira and New York. Upon arriving at Canadaigua on Saturday evening, I learned to my utter disappointment that no train left there until the Monday following, so I took a room at the Webster House, registering myself as

"JOHN HARRISON."

The next day I went to church, I remember it being Easter Sunday. I can here safely say that the United States Government had not the remotest idea that I stopped anywhere after I left Elmira. They thought, when I left there, I went straight through to Canada. It was a very fortunate thing for me that I could not leave Canandaigua. Now mark, ladies and gentlemen, if you please, my name was signed midway of the hotel register, with six other parties before and after. There was no doubt as to the genuineness of my signature, because the very experts brought by the United States to swear to my signatures in other instances, swore also that that was my handwriting. After all this the register was ruled out by Judge Fisher, because he was well aware if he admitted it my case was at an end. I could not be in two places at once, though they tried to make me so. Listen to his reason for so ruling:—"The prisoner might have stepped down from Canada to Canandaigua during his concealment and signed his name there for the purpose of protecting himself in the future." It was a likely idea that the proprietor of a hotel would leave a blank line in the register for my especial benefit. Need I say that the ruling was a most infamous one, and ought to damn the judge who so ruled as a villain in the minds of every honest and upright man. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Had Judge Fisher been one of the lawyers for the prosecution, he could not have worked harder against me than he did. But, thanks to him, he did me more good than harm. His unprincipled and vindictive character was too apparent to every one in the court-room. I could not help smiling at the time to think of the great shrewdness and foresight he accorded me by that decision. At times, really, during my trial, I could scarce recognize any vestige of my former self. Sometimes I would ask myself, "Am I the same individual? Am I really the same John H. Surratt?" When that register was produced in Court, the Hon. Judge Pierrepont, the leading counsel for the United States, became exceedingly nervous, especially when Mr. Bradley refused to show it to him, and he tore up several pieces of paper in his

TREMBLING FINGERS.

He evidently saw what a pitiful case he had, and how he had been made the dupe of his precious, worthy friend, Edwin M. Stanton. At the time of my trial the proprietor of the Webster House, in Canandaigua, could not find the cash book of the hotel, in which there should have been an entry in favor of "John Harrison" for so much cash. When he returned to Canandaigua, my trial being then ended, he wrote Mr. Bradley that he had found the cash book, and sent it to him. It was then too late; my trial was over. If we had had that cash book at the time of my trial it would have been proved beyond a doubt that I was in Canandaigua, and not in Washington city.

On Monday, when I was leaving Canandaigua, I bought some New York papers. In looking over them, my eye lit on the following paragraph, which I have never forgot, and don't think I ever will. It runs thus:—"The assassin of Secretary Seward is said to be John H. Surratt, a notorious secessionist of Southern Maryland. His name, with that of J. Wilkes Booth, will forever lead the infamous roll of assassins." I could scarcely believe my senses. I gazed upon my name, the letters of which seemed sometimes to grow as large as mountains and then to dwindle away to nothing. So much for my former connection with him, I thought. After fully realizing the state of the case, I concluded to change my course and

GO DIRECT TO CANADA.

I left Canandaigua on Monday 12 M., going to Albany, arriving there on Tuesday morning in time for breakfast. When I stepped on the platform at the depot at St. Albans I noticed that one of the detectives scanned every one, head and foot, myself as well as the rest. Before leaving Montreal for Elmira I provided myself with

AN OXFORD CUT JACKET

and a round-top hat, peculiar to Canada at that time. I knew my trip to Elmira would be a dangerous one, and I wished to pass myself off as a Canadian, and I succeeded in so doing, as was proved by my witness in Elmira. I believe that costume guarded me safely through St. Albans. I went in with others, and moved around with the detectives standing there most of the time looking at us. Of course, I was obliged to talk as loud as anybody about the late tragedy. After having a hearty meal I lighted a cigar and walked uptown. One of the detectives approached me, stared me directly in the face, and I looked him quietly back. In a few moments I was speeding on my way to Montreal, where I arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, going again to the St. Lawrence Hotel. Soon after I called on a friend, to whom I explained my former connection with Booth, and told him I was afraid the United States Government would suspect me of complicity in the plot of assassination. He advised me to

MAKE MYSELF SCARCE.

I immediately went to the hotel, got my things, and repaired to the room of a friend. When my friend's tea-time came I would not go to the table with him, but remained in the room. The ladies wanted to know why he didn't bring his friend to tea with him. He replied that I didn't want any. One of the ladies remarked, "I expect you have got Booth in there." (Laughter.) "Perhaps so," he answered, laughingly. That was rather close guessing. (Laughter.) At nightfall I went to the house of one who afterwards proved to be a most devoted friend. There I remained until the evening of the next day, when I was driven out in a carriage with two gentlemen, strangers to me. One day I walked out and I saw

WEICHMAN ON THE LOOKOUT FOR ME.

He had little idea I was so near. One night about 11 o'clock my friend, in whose house I was, came to me and said, in a smiling way:—"The detectives have offered me $30,000 if I will tell them where you are." "Very well," said I; "give me one-half, and let them know." They suspected this gentleman of protecting me, and they had really made him the offer. One day, about 12 o'clock, I was told that they were going to search the house, and that I must leave immediately, which I did. They searched it before morning. This gentleman was a poor man, with a large family, and yet money could not buy him. (Applause.) I remained with this gentleman until I left Montreal, within a week or so afterwards. The detectives were now hunting me very closely, and would have doubtless succeeded in capturing me, had it not been for a blunder on the part of

MY FRIEND WEICHMAN.

He had, it appears, started the detectives on the wrong track by telling them that I had left the house of Mr. Porterfield in company with some others, and was going north of Montreal. Soon that section was swarming with detectives. I was not with that party, but about the same time I too left Montreal in a hack, going some eight or nine miles down the St. Lawrence river, crossing that stream in a small canoe. I was attired as a huntsman. At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning we arrived at our destination, a small town lying south of Montreal. We entered the village very quietly, hoping no one would see us.

It has been asserted over and over again, and for the purpose of damning me in the estimation of every honest man, that I

DESERTED HER WHO GAVE ME BIRTH

in the direst hour of her need. Truly would I have merited the execration of every man had such been the case. But such was not the case. When I left Montreal there was no cause for uneasiness on my part, and upon my arrival in the country I wrote to my friends in Montreal to keep me posted in regard to the approaching trial, and to send me the newspapers regularly. I received letters from them frequently, in all of which they assured me there was no cause of anxiety; that it was only a matter of time, and it would all be well. After a while papers did not come so regularly, and those that did spoke very encouragingly. A little while afterwards, when they came,

SENTENCES WERE MUTILATED WITH INK AND PEN.

I protested against such action, and for some time I received no papers at all. I became very uneasy, and wrote for publication an article signed by myself, which I sent to Montreal to be forwarded for publication in the New York *World*. It is needless to say it never went. Things continued in this way for some time, until I could stand the suspense no longer. I determined to send a messenger to Washington for that purpose, and secured the services of an intelligent and educated gentleman. I started him off immediately, I paying all expenses. I gave him a letter to a friend of mine in Washington, with instructions to say to him to put himself in communication with the counsel for the defense, and to make a correct report to me as to how the case stood; if there was any danger; and also, to communicate with me if my presence was necessary, and inform me without delay; with an urgent request that he would see and inquire for himself how matters stood. He left me, and God alone knows the suspense and anxiety of my mind during the days of his absence. I imagined and thought all kinds of things; yet I was powerless to act, at last he returned, and so bright and cheerful was his countenance that I confess one-half of my fears were dispelled. He represented

EVERYTHING AS PROGRESSING WELL,

and brought me this message from the gentleman in Washington to whom I had sent him:—

"Be under no apprehension as to any serious consequences. Remain perfectly quiet, as any action on your part would only tend to make matters worse. If you can be of any service to us we will let you know; but keep quiet."

These were the instructions I received from my friend in Washington, in whom I felt the utmost reliance, and who I thought would never deceive me. He also sent me copies of the *National Intelligencer*, containing evidence for the defense. I certainly felt greatly relieved, though not entirely satisfied. This news reached me some time in the latter part of June, just before the party of gentlemen of whom I have spoken arrived. They, too, assured me there was no cause for fear. What else could I do but accept these unwavering assurances? Even had I thought otherwise, I could not have taken any action resulting in good.

Just on the eve of my departure to join a party of gentlemen on a hunting excursion, while I was waiting at the hotel for the train, the proprietor handed me a paper, and said:—

"READ THAT ABOUT THE CONSPIRATORS."

Little did the man know who I was, or how closely that paragraph bore upon me or mine. That paper informed me that on a day which was then present, and at an hour which had then come and gone, the most hellish of deeds was to be enacted. It had been determined upon and carried out even before I had intimation that there was any danger. It would be folly for me to attempt to describe my feelings. After gazing at the paper for some time, I dropped it on the floor, turning on my heel, and going directly to the house where I had been stopping before. When I entered the room, I found my friend sitting there. As soon as he saw me,

HE TURNED DEADLY PALE,

but never uttered a word. I said, "You doubtless thought you were acting a friend—the part of a friend—towards me, but you have deceived me. I may forgive you, but I can never forget it."

"We all thought it for the best, Charley," he commenced to say, but I did not stay to hear more. I went to my room, remained there until dark, and then signified my intention to leave the place immediately. I felt reckless as to what should become of me.

After visiting Quebec and other places, with the reward of $25,000 hanging over my head, I did not think it safe to remain there, and so I concluded to seek an asylum in foreign lands. I had nothing now to bind me to this country, save an only sister, and I know she would never want for kind friends or a good home. For myself, it mattered little where I went, so that I could roam once more a free man. I then went on a venture, and now, ladies and gentlemen, I go forth on a venture. Gladly would I have remained hidden among the multitude, but the stern necessities arising from the blasting of my earthly prospects have forced me to leave my solitude, and stand before the public gaze as the historian of my own life. One mitigation to its distastefulness in this and my first attempt, however, is the kindness with which I have been received, and the patience with which I have been listened to, for which I return you, ladies and gentlemen, my sincere and heartfelt thanks. (Applause.)

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:20	Pottstown accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:30
Phila. & Potts'e Way	P. M.		P. M.
Train	12:30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·45 a. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets s

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

The contents of the December number of *Old and New* are as follows:—

"Old and New;" "Wanted, a Statesman," by J. F. Clarke; "Athens and Her Enemies," by William Everett; "Tarry at Home Travel;" "The Holy Gospels," by C. A. St. Beuve; "The Improvisatore and the Healer," by F. W. Loring; "The Last Week," A. A. Woodhull; "Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle;'" "Sparrows," by Mrs. A. T. D. Whitney; "Ah Ying," by Julius A. Palmer, Jr.; "Pink and White Tyranny," chaps. xi, xii, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; "December," by William Morris; "Natural and Revealed Religion," by H. W. Bellows; "Vintage," by H. H.; "The Dying Gladiator," by Theodore Lyman; "Forms," by Mrs. Emily Ellsworth Ford; "The Examiner;" and "Record of Progress."

From "Wanted, a Statesman," by J. F. Clarke, we take the following:—

Our difficulty, in this country, is that most persons begin public life as politicians, and so acquire a habit of looking only to party success, which is fatal to all breadth of view. Yet we have had men who studied principles, and rose above party; such were Jefferson and Hamilton, however much opposed they were in their time; such men were Jay and John Adams, and others whom I need not name. Nor do I think that it can be denied that Mr. Webster was a statesman. Perhaps he became too much of a politician in his latter days; but, during most of his career, he kept his eye fixed upon principles. Charles Sumner is also a statesman. He satisfies all the tests we have laid down: he has always wished to steer, and has never been willing to drift; he has always thought less of the next election than of the future of the nation; and he has always seen farther into the future than his contemporaries. That politicians have disliked him, while the people have sustained him, is another evidence of the same fact, and a most encouraging sign that statesmanship is valued by the mass of the people. The people can understand ideas and principles better than measures. This, indeed, gives a temporary power to the demagogue; but it also helps the true statesman, who fixed his eye on the everlasting stars, while steering the ship of state upon the sea of human history and temporal circumstance. The great mass of the nation are willing to tolerate transient errors and mistakes in those who evidently believe in principles. As long as the Democratic party seemed true to its ideas of equal justice for all men, the nation sustained it; but when, to gain political advantage, it allied itself to slaveholders and slaveholding, it lost its hold on the national mind.

So the Republican party, which has saved the Union and abolished slavery, has secured a long lease of power by that splendid record; but it will lose its hold at last on the public heart if it allows itself to be corrupted by venal politicians, and permits the greed of office to supplant faith in principles. As long as it is led by statesmen it is safe. When it is governed by politicians, no matter how adroit and able, its power will be gone.

The object of this paper is to call attention to this fact, that in this country it is not enough to have great politicians; we also need, and are always needing, great statesmen. When this want is widely seen and felt, and public opinion recognizes it and demands men of that quality, the demand will produce the supply. As long as the people are satisfied with mere politicians, they will have them. When they call for something better, that better something will arrive.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the December number of *The Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*. These three magazines, more than any we are acquainted with, maintain their high standard of excellence from month to month, and combine, in as perfect a manner as is possible, sound instruction with excellent entertainment. Some of the best English writers of the day contribute regularly to their pages, and they are illustrated by the designs of eminent artists, so that they are doubly attractive. The numbers before us, besides the continued stories, contain many short papers and poems of much interest that will be appreciated by both old and young readers.

—The December number of *Our Schoolday Visitor* concludes the fourteenth volume with an excellent series of stories, sketches, and poems, and a number of clever designs by Messrs. Schell, Bensell, and other Philadelphia artists. This magazine is well printed upon good paper, and it is undoubtedly one of the cheapest and best of the periodicals for young people published.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for December gives as its "specimen" a "composition photograph" by Notman, of Montreal, representing the skating carnival given last winter in honor of Prince Arthur. This picture has unusual artistic merits, and is one of the best of its class we have seen. The magazine contains a great number of practical and artistic hints that will be appreciated by photographers and all who are interested in the art of photography.

—The December number of *The Penn Monthly* contains a number of well-written prose and poetical contributions.

—*The Coach Makers' International Journal* for December presents a series of artices that deserve the attention of the coach-making fraternity.

BISMARCK'S OPINION OF THE JEWS.—"I am no enemy of the Jews," he said, "and if they are my enemies I forgive them. Under some circumstances I even like them. I willingly accord them every right, only not that of an important official power in a Christian State. For me, the words 'by the grace of God' are no mere empty sound; and I call that a Christian State which makes the end and aim of its teachings the realization of the truths of Christianity. Many speakers have again in this, as on other questions, called attention to the example which France and England set us. The question is one of less importance there, since the Jewish community is much smaller than with us. But I would call the attention of those gentlemen who are so fond of seeking their ideal *outer-Rhin* and *outre-mer* to one distinguishing trait in the character of the Frenchman and the Englishman. That is, to the proud feeling of national honor, which does not so easily fall down in admiration of foreign institutions, as unfortunately is the case with us. If I should see a Jew a representative of the King's most sacred majesty, I should feel deeply humiliated."—*Belgravia.*

—A merchant in Memphis has received an order for £1400 sterling worth of cotton from a manufacturer in Germany.

THE IRISH PEASANT AND HIS CABIN.

The wayside "holding," with as much land as he and his family can cultivate, is the Irishman's ambition. He instinctively clings to it even at the rack-rent which absorbs his savings, and in spite of the frequent notice to quit by which his plans for improvement are snubbed. Loud lamentations on sanitary and other grounds are made over these primitive habitations, which too often have but one room, yet the elements of national strength are perhaps better developed in Paddy's cabin than in Sir Sydney Waterlow's London "blocks." The "small farmer's" hut has been a citadel which has been impregnable to every power but the crowbar, and from that, too, often defended to the extreme of bloodshed. However little "civilized" in its aspect, it represents a main cause of Irish elasticity under the many woes that have come on the nation, for it is home in the old sense, and in it family life is healthy. We have yet to discover the system that will equal that primevally ordered group the family in developing the good and controlling the folly of mankind. We can excuse much that is unpleasant to the eye, and even to the nose, when we find the father dressed in homespun frieze and half-a-dozen children learning to "mind" the pig and the poultry under the eyes of their parents. Shoeless, and fresh from dirt-pies, their training somehow produces a notoriously intelligent youth. We think them miserable, yet in all Ireland there could not be a Ginx' Baby. It is curious how little Irish peasants are ashamed of their poverty. They understand that they are not to blame for the precarious tenure which checks the natural improvement of the home they would fain love. Faith and imagination, not less than a fine common sense, support them in the belief that respectability is not entirely dependent on well-blacked boots, slated roofs, and heavy feeding. As it appears likely that the nation will remain agricultural, Papist, and poor, we may as well recognize the good that is in its customs, and encourage them. The unison of complaint, the uniformity of Irish life, testify that Paddy, after centuries of probation, has arrived at certain social conclusions which, if not exactly ours, have a distinct value of their own. He will not accept our advanced ideas, and he persists in faiths, hopes, and charities which, however obsolete, have done good work in their time. They have at least kept him patient under trials that are hardly yet over. To discover good under the roof of a cabin in Fenia certainly requires an effort; nor do we find gratification to any but the moral sense as we drive through her ruinous scenery. No pomps and vanities of culture flatter our taste, and if there is little Philistinism, there is less sweetness and light. In the most fertile districts it it is evident that land is not, as in England, a luxury for the rich, but a necessity struggled for by the poor. It is depressing to spend many days in a land of "remains," and learn the lesson, which the Irish have perhaps laid to heart too much, that all is vanity. Each invading race has left its crop of ruins, but the hearthfire still glows in the cabins undestroyed, and is pleasanter to contemplate than prehistoric crannogues, or raths, or even round towers and Norman keeps.—*Saturday Review.*

HOW DID THEY GET THERE?

Perilous Position of Two Castaways—Vain Attempts at Rescue.

Two men have been for about six weeks on a desolate and inaccessible island, called the Bird Rocks, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a Government steamer has gone to make an attempt to rescue them. The Quebec *Chronicle* says:—

The rocks are over seventy feet high, and to reach the summit the visitor must climb two perpendicular ladders, over thirty feet each—an operation attended with considerable risk and trouble. At the base of the island, large, sharply cut boulders of black stone are scattered at irregular distances, against which and the rock itself the waves, when the sea is running high, lash with tremendous violence and force. In launching a boat from the rocks a calm day must be selected, and even then the greatest caution must be observed, owing to the great underswell, which is almost as dangerous as the high running sea.

One of the Government schooners in the fishery protection service made several attempts last week to reach the unfortunate occupants of this Robinson Crusoe island, but failed, and, in addition, the commander—to save his vessel—ordered his crew to throw all the provisions overboard, with which it was intended to replenish the exhausted stock on the island. The steamer Lady Head also made an attempt but was not successful in reaching the charmed spot. It is decided now that a final effort will be made to reach the rock, and for that purpose a first-class outfit of boats, gearing, and other required appurtenances have been provided; and in the event of the attempt proving a failure, it is decided to pull the men away from it through water, by means of ropes tied around their bodies. Three of the boats of the Lady Head were smashed to pieces, and the occupants with the greatest trouble escaped with their lives. As a last attempt, Mr. Robertson will throw a small line from the ship by means of a rocket.

Officiousness in Sickness.

Officious people can never leave things alone. No one can possess his soul in peace or go his own way unhindered of them. They stand at the cross-roads of all men's lives, pointing out to them the path they ought to take, and, whether in religious faith or in house-furnishing, the choice of a wife or the pattern of a boot, have their word to say, their advice to give and their fingers to dip, whatever may be the pie that is making.

Illness is one of their strong points, and if they hear that you are indisposed, whether slightly or gravely, they rush off to proffer advice which you do not want and will not accept, and which probably would turn out a mistake if you did accept. Your disinfectant is not equal to theirs, and they have brought you the name and address of the chemist where you can get theirs. Your nurse does not know her business; let them send for one of their own choosing to-night. Your medical man says you are suffering from a certain form of illness. Well, of course he ought to know; but to the officious it seems very much like something else; or if they do not go quite so far, they inquire, with the air of knowing all about it, whether he had not ordered such and such things to be done; and if you say no, they urge you to have their own medical man without delay, as they are so sure yours is making a mistake. And so on till they have worried you into a fever, when they take leave and bewail your obstinacy to the next comer. Any calamity is a godsend to them, for they have their innings when their neighbors are so prostrate by distress that they can buzz about them at their will. They are self-naturalized Samaritans, physicians without diplomas, ministers independent of orders or the apostolic succession; and the unlucky ones whom it is their pleasure to assist must either keep them off with a strong arm, which may lead to a quarrel, or yield themselves helplessly into their active and officious hands.

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THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds,

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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
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The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4¾ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9¾ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

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At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, china, glassware, stoves, etc.

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Will be sold

On Thursday Morning,

December 15, on four months' credit, by order of assignee in bankruptcy, the entire stock of a DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, comprising dress goods, shawls, cloths, cassimeres, velveteens, etc. 12 5 9t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 tf

FURS. FURS.

Twelfth Fall Trade Sale American and Imported Furs, Robes, Lap Blankets, etc.

On Friday Morning,

December 9, at 10 o'clock. 12 3 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS, 10 19 tf Auctioneers.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
9 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 CORTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 103 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. w3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PAID FIRE BILL.

Its Consideration in Select Council.

At the adjournment of Select Council on Thursday last, a resolution was adopted that the chamber meet at noon to-day for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee to which was referred the bill creating a Paid Fire Department.

At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock the chamber was called to order by Samuel W. Cattell, President.

Mr. Shermer, chairman of the committee, submitted the report, after which Mr. Kamerly moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present and the bill, as amended, be printed for the use of members.

Mr. Kamerly said that his motion was not for the purpose of delay, but it involved an expenditure of $400,000, which should receive careful consideration at the hands of members.

Mr. George A. Smith said that this motion had been anticipated. No great necessity existed for any delay, as but one important amendment had been made to the bill as it came from Common Council.

Mr. Kamerly claimed that he was sincere in his motion. He could see no reason why the present bill should be rushed through in such haste. Philadelphia was not in the condition of Sodom and Gomorrah. The matter was an important one. It was proposed to change a system which had been in existence since Philadelphia was a city, and as such Councilmen could not be too careful in its consideration. This was a subject which Councils had no right to consider in so serious a manner unless so directed by the citizens.

Mr. Shoemaker argues that as business men Councils should take the matter up and consider it. He then recited the history of the bill since its first introduction into Common Council, stating that plenty of time had been given for a careful perusal and understanding of its provisions.

The motion to postpone was put and the yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Cochran, Hookey, Hopkins, Kamerly, Marcus, and Snyder—6.

Nays—Messrs. Barlow, Cramer, Fareira, Franciscus, Harkness, Hodgdon, Jones, McIlvain, Plumly, Ritchie, Shermer, Shoemaker, Geo. A. Smith, Wm. F. Smith, and Cattell, President—15.

The President then directed the first section of the bill to be read, which being done, Mr. Hopkins moved that the chamber go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Franciscus saw no necessity for this, and Mr. Kamerly argued in favor of the motion.

Mr. Barlow raised a point of order that this motion, like the committee to lie on the table, was not debatable.

The President decided the point well taken, and the motion to go into Committee of the Whole was put, the yeas and nays resulting as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bickel, Cochran, Hookey, Hopkins Kamerly, King, Marcus, Snyder—8.

Nays—Messrs. Barlow, Cramer, Fareira, Franciscus, Harkness, Hodgdon, McIlvain, Plumly, Ritchie, Shallcross, Shermer, Shoemaker, Smith, Geo. A., Smith, Wm. F., Cattell, President—16.

The first section being under consideration, Mr. Cochran moved to strike out seven Fire Commissioners and insert five. Agreed to; yeas 14, nays 9. The section was then adopted.

The second section as amended by the committee was then read. It provides that no one under thirty-five years shall be eligible to be a commissioner; two to be chosen by Select Council and three by Common Council; to be elected at the last stated meeting in December of each year; the commissioners to serve without compensation; when elected, two to serve for two years and three for four years, and vacancies to be filled every second year thereafter at the first stated meeting in February thereafter; the minority in each chamber to be represented by one member in the board.

Mr. Kamerly moved to strike out all in the section referring to minority representation.

Mr. Cochran hoped the motion would not prevail, believing that it was the best that could be done.

The motion of Mr. Kamerly was not agreed to.

Mr. Cochran moved to amend that the persons to be selected by the minority shall be elected by the majority.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Cochran's amendment, which was voted down by a vote of 12 yeas to 12 nays.

Mr. Cochran moved to still further amend by striking out thirty-five years of age, which was not agreed to.

The section as amended by the committee was then agreed to.

The third and fourth sections were then agreed to.

When the fifth section was under consideration, Mr. Marcus moved to amend that the meetings of the Fire Commissioners shall be held with open doors.

Mr. King advocated the amendment and said that a precedent had been established in the case of the Council resolution requesting the Gas Trustees to sit with open doors. The commissioners would have the annual distribution of nearly half a million of dollars, and their acts should be open to the public.

Mr. W. F. Smith looked upon the argument in favor of the amendment as a matter of buncombe. The commissioners were the subjects of Councils, and the speaker did not want the board overawed at their meeting by any outside pressure. There was no chance for peculation upon the part of the board.

Mr. Shoemaker stated that if the section was passed as it is at present, it would be optional with the commissioners to decide whether they should sit with open or closed doors. The board would be similar to a committee of Councils, and these bodies decide whether their meetings shall be public or not.

Mr. Barlow held that the public should know every transaction of the board. He held that the board could meet on the street and transact their business without anybody knowing anything. He advocated the placing in the section of a provision which should require the board to meet at stated intervals.

The amendment of Mr. Marcus was agreed to.

Mr. McIlwain moved to further amend by requiring the commissioners to hold two stated meetings at least monthly.

The amendment was agreed to and the section as amended was adopted.

The sixth section was then taken up, when Mr. Franciscus moved that the Commissioners shall meet for organization on the third day of January, 1871. Agreed to. The section was then adopted.

The seventh section was adopted without amendment.

When the eighth section was under consideration Mr. Kamerly moved to increase the pay of the hose and hook-and-ladder men from $360 to $500 annually. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hookey moved to make it $400, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Bickel moved to increase the pay of the foreman from $450 to $600. Not agreed to.

The section then passed.

The ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth sections were adopted without amendment.

The sixteenth section was amended so as to allow two horses only to hook-and-ladder companies.

The bill was still under consideration as we go to press.

A SWINDLER.—About 7 o'clock this morning a young man, genteelly dressed, entered the cigar store of Wilt & Fry, No. 140 North Third street, and asked to be shown some of the finest quality of cigars. Mr. Wilt waited on the individual and exhibited to him some brands worth $10 a box. These were considered too common and a finer quality was asked for. Mr. Wilt passed to the rear of the store to hunt up another brand. In the meantime the young man left by the front door, taking with him two of the $10 boxes. He passed up Third to Race and down Race, but escaped arrest.

ESCAPE OF BURGLARS.—About 4 o'clock this morning Policemen Martin and Price, of the Eleventh district, noticed two men, one of whom carried a large bundle, passing down Second street, in the neighborhood of Berks. They advanced towards the parties, who dropped the bundle and ran, thereby escaping arrest. The bundle was found to contain two counterpanes, a roll of flannel, and a skirt. Subsequently this property was found to have been stolen from the dry goods store of Mr. George Turner, No. 1814 Frankford road. The store was entered by forcing open a back cellar door.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 2 o'clock this morning a gentleman, while passing Ninth and Market streets, was attacked by a colored man and robbed of a watch and chain. Policemen Harrigan and Hayden noticed the transaction and pursued the highwayman to Ninth and Sansom streets, where they captured him. The prisoner gave the name of David Brown, and on his person the stolen property was recovered. David will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

CHARGED WITH NUMEROUS ROBBERIES.—This morning early a man named Michael Campbell was arrested at the house No. 1040 Sergeant street, upon the charge of committing numerous robberies in the neighborhood of the Reading Railroad depot. It is alleged that some time since he stole a trunk from an express wagon at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, and on another occasion he knocked a boy down and robbed him of a valise. Defendant will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

ROBBERIES.—At an early hour yesterday morning the office of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, N. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, was broken into by thieves, who forced open a desk-drawer and carried off several dollars in currency.

Some time since the store of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, No. 1106 Chesnut street, was entered through a rear door and robbed of sewing silk to the value of $500.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Republican Senate Caucus.

The San Domingo Scheme.

The Internal Revenue Bureau

J. W. Douglass Appointed Commissioner

President Grant's Magnanimity.

Porter's Name Sent to the Senate.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exciting Debate in the Republican Senate Caucus.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Republican Senators held another caucus this morning. The Special Committee appointed to revise the Senate committees made a report which led to a lengthy and exciting debate. It appears that Senator Chandler, who is Chairman of the Special Committee, had placed the name of Senator Conkling on the Foreign Relations Committee in place of Patterson. To this Senator Sumner objected in strong terms, and denounced it as an attempt to pack the committee in favor of the San Domingo acquisition.

This brought out Chandler, who came back at Sumner with a good deal of bitterness. Wilson came to the aid of Sumner, and with several other Senators denounced the proceedings. The debate is said to have been the most acrimonious and exciting of any since impeachment times. The result was that the report was recommitted by a large vote, and a special committee was instructed to bring in another report, and allow the Foreign Relations Committee to remain as at present organized. This is regarded as the first effort of the administration to force San Domingo through the Senate, and the result is considered decidedly damaging to the prospects of the treaty.

The Additional Five Per Cent. Bonds.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day, and considered the bill, in the shape of an amendment which the Secretary of the Treasury sent them yesterday, for the issue of three hundred millions of additional five per cent. bonds. The committee has cited the Secretary to appear before them next Monday and give his reasons why the bill should be adopted. The general sentiment of the committee is said to be favorable to the proposition of the Secretary.

Eight Hours' Labor.

General Banks introduced a bill to-day to fix the pay and hours for labor of all employes in the several navy yards in the United States. The bill fixes the number of hours for labor at eight.

Douglass Appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

J. W. Douglass, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed Columbus Delano.

Congress Adjourns until Monday.

The House has agreed to adjourn over from to-day until Monday. The Senate will also adjourn over.

Admiral Porter's Name Sent to the Senate.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of David D. Porter for Admiral of the Navy, in place of Farragut, deceased.

Executive Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day, being nominations and appointments made during the recess of Congress:—

Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter to be admiral; Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan to be vice-admiral; Commodore J. A. Jenkins to be rear-admiral; Captain J. R. Mullany to be commodore; Columbus Delano, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Interior; Benjamin H. Bristow, Solicitor-General; Clement H. Hill, Assistant Attorney-General; M. J. Cramer, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Denmark; Joseph O. Root, of Kansas, to be Minister to Chili; Alcy A. Adee, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

The Extradition Treaty.

The President has sent to the Senate the extradition treaties recently concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and has had prepared for transmission to that body many nominations of appointments made during the recess of Congress.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the First Page.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Paine (Wis.), granting lands to the State of Wisconsin in aid of a railroad from Milwaukee to Lake Superior, via Green Bay, Wis.

By Mr. Clark (Kansas), explanatory of the act of March 2, 1867, for the relief of inhabitants of cities and towns on public lands.

By Mr. Sargent (Cal.), to amend the act of August 8, 1861, in reference to the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

By Mr. Townsend (Pa), to reduce internal taxes, providing that no duty shall be imposed upon any succession which was vested in possession or expectancy prior to the passage of the Internal Revenue bill of July 13, 1866, but no reclamation to be allowed when any such duty has been already paid.

By Mr. Banks, (Mass.), for the regulation of labor in the navy yards and the compensation thereof.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:—

By Mr. Conger (Mich.), relative to the sale of a portion of the light house reserve at Port Huron, Mich.

By Mr. Van Trump (Ohio), relative to proceeds of the sale of United States vessels of war, transports, and other vessels during and since the war of the Rebellion, and of captured cotton, etc.

By Mr. Ferry (Mich.), relative to public building for Post Office and United States Courts at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Orth (Ind.) gave notice that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would on next Tuesday call the attention of the House to the report on Paraguayan affairs for final consideration.

Mr. Stevenson (O.) presented the memorial of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge on the present plan, as obstructing the navigation of the Ohio river, and praying an early action to require a modification of the plan.

On motion of Mr. Porter (Va.), the House agreed, by 94 to 92, to adjourn over from to-day until Monday.

On motion of Mr. Schenck (O.) the Tariff bill and Internal Revenue bill of last session were taken from the calendar of the Committee of the Whole and recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Negley (Pa.) introduced a bill granting land now occupied by the Allegheny Arsenal to the city of Pittsburg for the purposes of a park.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to revise and consolidate the Postal laws, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) just before the adjournment yesterday, abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. Potter advocated the amendment as one which would put a stop to the extravagant use of the franking privilege without preventing the publication of official documents, as would be the case if the law passed by the House at the last session became a law. It was the same proposition he had offered in the form of a bill last session.

Mr. Van Wyck (N. Y.) opposed the amendment as retaining the franking privilege in its most objectionable feature, the publication of documents of no general interest and the encumbering of the mails with them, and as taking out of the treasury $80,000 each session to be paid to members for their own private correspondence.

Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) opposed the abolition of the franking privilege, declaring his belief that it would not save a dollar to the public treasury, as the same amount would be paid to the mail contractors whether the mails contained franked matter or not.

Mr. Farnsworth advocated and explained the amendment. He said that the stamps for Senators and members would not go into their possession but would remain in the custody of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, who would be responsible for their proper use.

Its effect would be to prevent the abuse of the franking privilege, which was mainly through the counterfeiting of members' autographs. The stamps could be used nowhere else than in Washington, and there would be no opportunity for counterfeiting. He believed it useless to enact a simple abolition of the franking privilege, for it would not be agreed to by the Senate, and the question would be at the close of the session in the same condition that it now is.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) opposed the amendment as preserving all that was odious and liable to abuse in the franking privilege, as it existed, and only deprived the citizen of the right of communicating free of postage with the Government departments and with members. He had voted heretofore, and would vote again, for the absolute abolition of the franking privilege, but the proposed amendment retained everything in which there was abuse, and only cut off that in which the people had an interest, and he should therefore vote against it.

Mr. Hill (N. J.) opposed the amendment and insisted on the pure and simple abolition of the franking privilege as by the bill passed by the House last session, and which he was convinced would be passed by the Senate at the present session.

Mr. Coburn (Ind.) sustained the amendment, except that portion of it allowing Senators and members $100 each for their own correspondence.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Prussia and Luxemburg

The Eastern Question.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Executive Nominations.

Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussia and Luxemburg.

LONDON, Dec, 8.—(Special to the N. Y. *Evening Telegram.*)—Intelligence from Brussels, just received in this city from reliable sources, gives the assurance that Prussia positively contemplates and connives for the annexation of Luxemburg for the following reasons:—Firstly. The annexation of Lorraine will be strategically useless without Luxemburg. Secondly. Lord Stanley in 1867 declared that the guarantees of the neutrality of England as to Luxemburg would not involve the necessity of defending the treaty. Thirdly. Prussia believes that England would not therefore oppose this annexation. Prussian agents are at present busily engaged in canvassing the feelings of the inhabitants of the Duchy, and, as far as can be ascertained, a majority of the inhabitants are opposed to annexation.

Granville and Gortschakoff.

Indignation is felt by all classes here at the ignominious retreat of the British Government from the position it has taken on Lord Granville's first note in reply to Gortschakoff. Russia clearly said to England, Recall your abrogation treaty or fight. All the subsequent documents from Russia maintained the same determination, which is an utter disgard of the fourteenth clause of the treaty. Lord Granville, while not opposing the conference, maintains it. It is well known what were his original opinion and determination in reference to the attitude which ought to be taken in the matter by England.

In the best informed circles it is understood that Granville's surrender has been secured by the personal influence of the Queen, who is thoroughly German in her sentiments, and unwilling to give her royal endorsement to a policy that would be so unfavorable to Prussia in the present crisis. It is said in political circles that England cannot honorably consent to a meeting of the Congress until France can be properly represented.

General Grant and the Canada Question.

That part of President Grant's message relating to the fishery question has created a very uneasy feeling here. England will certainly refuse to stand by Canada, except there is the clearest evidence of right on her side. The statutes enacted by the provinces are severely condemned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Taxes on Government Employes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—There seems to be a determination on the part of Republicans to abolish the custom of collecting money from Government employes for political purposes.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill to-day providing that no Government official shall assess any tax on employes of Government for political purposes. It imposes a fine on any official collecting such assessment.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee remains as at presented constituted.

Executive Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following additional nominations have been sent to the Senate:—

H. Sanders, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Montana Territory; Joseph Parrish, Secretary to the President to sign land patents; Nathaniel Pope, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory of New Mexico, Herman Bendell for Arizona, and Jasper A. Viall for Montana; William H. Odell, Surveyor-General for Oregon; T. W. Dexter, Receiver of Public Moneys at Aurora, Nevada; Charles McDonald, do. at Trasta, California; John S. Fallonshee, Register at Shasta, Cuba; Oscar Ross, Receiver at Taylor's Falls, Minn.; E. J. Jenkins, Receiver Republican Land District of Kansas; E. G. Evans, Register at Boonesville, Md.

Collectors of Customs—H. E. Akely for the First district of Michigan, Jacob Parmenter for Chamberlain, N. Y., William R. Taylor for Bristol and Warren, R. I.

Surveyors of Customs—E. T. Randle at Houston, Texas; Isaac N. Keeler, Albany, N. Y.; Samuel A. Orchard, Omaha, Nebraska; James B. Hawley at St. Joseph, Mo.; Silas M. Fox, St. Louis, Mo.; E. T. Parker, Duluth, Minn.

Appraisers of Merchandise—L. D. Ingersoll, at Chicago, Isaac F. Sheppard, at St. Louis, W. Crawford, at Portland, Oregon, Edward Burrows, at Providence, R. I., E. R. Ferguson to be Supervising Inspector of steamboats for Second district.

Assessors Internal Revenue—Wm. N. Barlow, Eleventh district, Illinois, Spencer Kirby, Thirty-second district, N. Y., James Jourdan, Third district, N. Y.

Collectors Internal Revenue—Hiram E. Kelley, Sixth district, Wisconsin, Charles R. Coster, Sixth district, N. Y.

Postmasters—B. P. Blanchard, New Orleans, John H Stewart, Pittsburg Horace H. Hamlin, Augusta, Maine, and a large number of others at places of small importance, together with a considerable number of other naval promotions.

The following to be consuls:—Benjamin H. Farnham, of Massachusetts, at Bombay; Henry Fox, at Plymouth; Thomas J. Brady, of Indiana, at St. Thomas; D. H. Bailey, of Ohio, at Hong-kong; R. Abercrombie, of Pennsylvania, at Tumbez; R. G. W Jewell, of Mississippi, at Canton; Henry Hanten, at Guatemala; H. H. Haughton, of Illinois, at Pernambuco; William R. Page, of Virginia, at Port Sara; James W. Tarfor, of Minnesota, at Winnipeg; John H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, at Leipsic; G. L. Straus, of Wisconsin, at Quebec; C. S. Mattson, of Ohio, at Honolulu; A. Livermore, of New Hampshire, at Londonderry; William H. Townsend, of Rhode Island, at Cork; William H. Veasy, of the District of Columbia, at Nice; William J. Wright, of Santos, at Santos; Brazil; and A. N. Young, of Kentucky, at St. Jago de Cuba.

A. C. Colquitt, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Chin Kiang; William R. Thrall, to be Marshal of the Southern district of Ohio; John M. McKinney, District Judge of the Southern district of Florida; John A. Minnis, United States Attorney for the Northern district of Alabama; H. J. Springfield, Marshal for the Northern district of Alabama; S. M. Ashenfelter, Attorney of the Territory of New Mexico; J. R. Beckwith, Attorney for the District of Louisiana; J. Seely, Attorney for the District of Nevada.

The Bucharest Mission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Hon. B. F. Peixotto, Consul to Roumania, in company of Recorder Wolf, of this city, called on the President yesterday. Mr. Peixotto is on his way to Bucharest, and expressed pleasure and gratitude for the appointment and the expression of interest for the cause therein contained. The President received the gentlemen very kindly, and wished for the best results to flow from this mission of humanity.

He felt the importance of being intelligently represented and entrusted Mr. Peixotto with a circular letter to our representatives abroad. Mr. Fish, who also takes great interest in this mission, was visited last week and expressed similar sentiments. Senators Sumner, Williams, Cole, Stewart, Schurz, and others have been active in their sympathy for this mission.

Mr. Peixotto sails on the 14th instant, in the Abyssinia. He is the Mr. Peixotto who has lectured in San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and spoke here last night before a large audience in the Synagogue.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona.

Dr. Herman Bendell, late lieutenant-colonel in the army, was nominated to-day as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona.

This gentleman is a resident of Albany and of Jewish faith, and appointed in accordance with a promise made to Recorder Wolf, of this city.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Continued from the Second Edition.

At 1 to P. M an open session was held, lasting ten minutes, when the list of standing committees of the Senate, as agreed upon by the Senatorial caucus was presented by Mr. Anthony, announced, and confirmed.

Mr. Fowler, upon his own request, was excused from service on the committees to which he had been assigned.

The various bills upon the table were then distributed among the committees, and after a short time in executive session, the Senate at 1'45 adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Third Edition.

The debate was closed by the previous question, and the House proceeded to vote.

Mr. Ferris' amendment to strike out the one hundred dollar section was agreed to.

Mr. Van Wyck moved to strike out all after the first section. Rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. Farnsworth's amendment as amended, and it was rejected—yeas, 70, nays 102.

Mr. Wood said he was one of the thirteen members who had voted last session against the bill abolishing the franking privilege, because he thought the policy wrong, and because he was not willing to vote under an artificial and demagogical expression of public opinion, and he was equally opposed to the pending amendment, which was simply a mode of transferring the power of abuse from members themselves to the Executive Department. The idea of keeping accounts of the postage of stamped documents and of charging them against the various departments he regarded as only another mode of "whipping the Devil round the stump."

Mr. Garfield favored the amendment, as having the advantage of putting into a definite and known quantity, ascertain items of public expense, and a saving to members of the enormous burden of the franking of public documents.

Mr. McKenzie (Va.) argued against the amendment. The South did not want the franking privilege abolished, as it wanted information there.

Mr. Ferry moved to strike out the section allowing Senators and members $100 for their correspondence.

Mr. Farnsworth reminded the House that, although the amendment would allow $66,400 a session for private correspondence of members, there was now $700,000 annually appropriated for the transportation of office matter, and that it was estimated that one-third of the franked matter passing through the mails was fraudulent.

The amendment he admitted did not cut so deeply into the evil as he could wish. He was perfectly willing to cut the whole matter up by the roots, and to stop the printing and circulation of public documents. But he had no hope of such a thing as that, and the question was whether they should adopt the amendment or let the law remain as it is. He had no objection to striking out the section allowing $100 to Senators and members.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Feeling upon President Grant's Message.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—Canadian papers comment variously on Grant's message. The question of the fisheries attracts the greatest attention. The *Gazette* (ministerial organ) attempts to show the inconsistency of the President's complaints with the treaty of 1818. It says:—"While Canada is always ready to negotiate for the settlement of all matters in dispute, it cannot submit to any stand-and-deliver arguments."

The *Herald* (independent) takes a more moderate view of the subject and trusts there will be sufficient right feeling among the people of both countries to get over existing difficulties.

FROM THE WEST.

Burning of a Cincinnati Theatre.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Winter Garden Theatre was destroyed by fire last night. It was owned by David H. Carpenter. Loss, $8000.

The loss to the Methodist Book Concern, damaged somewhat by fire and seriously by water, is variously estimated.

Loss on stock about $15,000, on which there is $40,000 insurance, all in home companies save the London, Liverpool and Springfield, $6000 each, and Bay State, $5000. Damage to building about $10,000; insured, all in home companies, $20,000, and Manhattan and Home, $5000 each.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—There were fifteen proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to $2,780,050, at from 106·30 to 106·87. The awards will be one million at 106·30 to 106·40.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—William Beales, senior member of the firm of Beales & Co., proprietors of the Boston *Post*, died to-day, aged eighty-six.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Verdict against General Pillow.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8.—The suit of Riddle Coleman, of Pittsburg, against General Gideon Pillow and Major J. J. Murphy, late Confederate army, for coal seized here at the beginning of the war, which has been on trial in the U. S. Circuit Court here before Judge Elmons, for the last week, was decided last night by a verdict for the plaintiff for about $40,000. A motion was made for a new trial.

Murderer Sentenced.

K. Amos Curlin who killed Bill Porter two years since, has been sentenced to prison for 15 years.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Cotton firm; middling uplands at 15@15¼c.; low middling, 14½@14¾c. Flour firm and active; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·50; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9·75; Western superfine, $4 75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·25. Wheat firm and active; choice white, $1·70@1·75; fair to prime, $1·30@1 60; prime to choice red, $1·55@1·75; fair to good, $1·30@1·50; common, $1·15@1·25; Ohio and Indiana, $1·25@1·38. Corn firm and active; white, 70c.; yellow, 73c. Oats firmer at 50c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky active at 90@91c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Cotton firm, with a fair demand; sales 2500 bales upland at 15⅝; Orleans at 16¼. Flour firmer; sales of 13,000 barrels State at $5·10@6·45; Ohio at $6@6·40; Western at $5·10@6·75; Southern at $6·05@8·25. Wheat firm; sales of 55,000 bushels new spring at $1·38@1·39½; red Western at $1·45@1·46; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn dull; sales of 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 77@79c. Oats unsettled; sales of 32,000 bushels Ohio at 60@62½c.; Western at 60@61c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Lard steady. Whisky steady at 90c.

SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.

The Piers and Pivots of the Draw to be Built on Hydraulic Piles.

Thus far over $75,000 have been expended in the erection of the South Street Bridge, and before the same is finished, the balance of the appropriation, $700,000, will be required. This structure is to supply a want long felt by the people residing south of Chesnut street on both sides of the River Schuylkill. The piers and pivot of the draw of this bridge are to be built on the hydraulic piles, which have been found to work so satisfactorily in other cities. The piles are iron cylinders, one and one-fourth inches in thickness. They are made in sections ten feet long, with flanges on the inside, by which air-tight joints are made. Two piles, eight feet in diameter, will be placed under each of the piers of the shore spans. The pier for the draw will be built on nine piles. In the centre will be placed one which is six feet in diameter, and around it will be arranged eight piles, four feet in diameter, fastened firmly together. The end of each section is covered with iron, in which there are two air-tubes and a trap-door. When the piles are to be sunk, two sections are fastened together and lowered down into the mud. The door in the lower section being closed, air is forced through the tubes, and the water thus driven out. The workmen then enter the upper section, and, after closing the door above them, equalize the air by opening the cock-stops in the tubes. This causes the door of the lower section to fall, and the workmen descend and commence the work of excavation. The mud is passed up by means of buckets to the section above, and thence drawn to the surface. When this upper chamber becomes filled, the workmen pass up and the air is exhausted by means of an air-pump. The pile of its own weight sinks to the depth of the excavation. The former operation is then repeated until the firm foundation is reached, new sections being added.

The amount of tubing to be used is twenty-six sections of cylinder eight feet in diameter and ten feet long; six sections, six feet in diameter and ten feet long, and forty-eight of four feet cylinder each ten feet long. They are to be sunk to the solid rock. The maximum depth is forty feet, minimum depth twenty five feet.

The Pienam process, as it is known, of setting down pipes was invented by Dr. Potts, of Great Britain. The first bridge built on these piles in this country was that on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, across the Big Pedee river in North Carolina.

They are also in use on the Harlem Bridge, New York, the bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, and Leavenworth City, Kansas. The same principle is applied to the foundation of the piers of the Suspension Bridge on the East river, New York, and the bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Louis.

EQUITY!

IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT IN LIFE INSURANCE!

Practically Illustrating the Non-Forfeiture Law Governing THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

GEORGE P. SANGER, PRESIDENT. GEORGE B. AGER, SECRETARY.
ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company *PAID* at their office,

No. 150 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia,

on the 17th of November, 1870, to *Mrs. Richard A. Douglas*, residing Northeast Corner Sixteenth and Coates streets, Philadelphia, the policy for *FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS* on her late husband, under the following circumstances:—

RICHARD A. DOUGLAS

insured his life on May 3, 1869, for fifteen thousand dollars. He then paid for one year. *He neglected his second payment*, which was due on May 3, 1870. He died on September 2, just *four months* afterwards.

Now, *this Company, by its charter*, transacts *all* its business under the *non-forfeiture plan;* consequently Mr. Douglas' policy *was in* FULL *force at his death.* From the $15,000 was deducted merely the amount which he should have paid on May 3, with lawful interest added.

NOW OBSERVE THE CONTRAST!

Mr. Douglas had fifteen thousand dollars additional insurance in other *so-called* non-forfeiting companies, and, *as with us*, had neglected his payments. These policies *became forfeited and of no value because the payments were not made on the day when due!* His policy in *The John Hancock Mutual would not have expired* until July 4, 1871.

We desire to make the advantages of the John Hancock so clear that any one contemplating *insurance upon his life* will avail himself of them. The wisest man has little knowledge of the changes which await him. He who feels the least need to-day of the non-forfeiture provision may be the most aided by it at some future time. *It imposes no extra cost.* Therefore, what can justify your neglect of it? In addition to this provision in our charter our conditions are liberal, rates low, plans popular, and responsibility undoubted. A careful investigation will convince an unbiassed judgment that *there is nothing desirable in life insurance* which may not be secured in the **JOHN HANCOCK.**

Those desiring reliable information on this important subject may obtain the same upon applying (either in person or by letter) to the subscribers.

COLE & STROUD,

GENERAL AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,

Nos. 150 and 152 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS

will at once perceive the advantages of associating with this Company.

JOTTINGS.—The temporary injunction against the Building Commission prevented the awarding of the contracts yesterday for the erection of the public buildings.

—The more spacious and comfortable passenger cars of the Reading road are soon to replace the narrow ones at present in use on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

—Prominent Democratic roughs were present during the Republican Convention yesterday, endeavoring to prevent the nomination of Mr. Lyndall.

—Proposals will be received by the Park Commission to-day for the privilege of running carriages in the Park next summer.

—Many of our fire companies have taken an account of stock, with the intention of selling to the first bidder.

—Our fancy article stores are presenting a decidedly Christmas appearance.

—There are less wooden buildings in Philadelphia than any other city in the Union.

—There will be a running race this afternoon at Suffolk Park.

—Poultry can be bought at the present time at almost any price.

—The carpet weavers are still on the strike.

"THE TEMPORAL POWER."—Much was said concerning the "Temporal Power of the Pope" by prominent Catholic laymen at the Cathedral on Sunday last, but to-morrow night the Archbishop of Baltimore (the Metropolitan See of the United States) will give us his views *ex cathedra*, at the Academy of Music. No matter how much we may differ on this peculiarly interesting topic, the opinions of so distinguished a prelate cannot but be listened to with especial satisfaction, he having the reputation of being the most profound theologian of the American Church, and eminent for his eloquence, piety, and Episcopal zeal. The temporal power of the holy father is claimed as the gift of the Exarchate of Ravenna to the Church in 754 by King Pepin of France, and, if we judge from the feeling manifested on the subject, we may expect to see the Academy crowded to enjoy the eloquence of this distinguished "child of the Church."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The case of destitution referred to in this paper in its issue of Tuesday last is one which calls for an especial notice. The widow, Mrs. Christian, has been left totally unprovided for. She has six children, the youngest about six months old and the oldest eleven years of age. We gratefully acknowledge in her behalf $5 from A. H. G. This, with the subscription already received, will make $15. We hope to make it $100 before the end of the week.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The third lecture of the supplementary series to the "Star" course will be delivered this evening, at the Academy of Music, by Miss Kate Field. Miss Field's subject will be, "Charles Dickens: author, actor, and man," and as she is well known as a graceful and graphic writer, as well as an ardent admirer of Dickens, we predict for her a large audience this evening.

CAME NEAR DROWNING.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning an inebriated individual named Joseph Squire climbed to the top of the battlement wall near the Water Works on the Schuylkill, and was in the act of tumbling off into the river when seized by Policeman Barry. Squire was sent to his home.

CORONER'S CASE.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of the engineer of Waterhouse's mill, Germantown, who was found dead under the water wheel.

A BARBAROUS ACT.—Some scoundrel yesterday entered the stable of Robert S. Pascoe, at Wickersham avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and cut out the tongue of a Shetland pony, a great family pet.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 W Jer 7s	97	$100 sh Reading R	
$5000 Am Gold	110¾	60d.saf15.51	3-16
$5000 do	110¾	do	51¾
20 sh Cam & Am R	117¾	200 do	..s.860. 51¾
75 sh Hestonville	16¾	1600 do	..s. 51¾
25 do	16¾	200 do	..s30. 51¾
6 sh Manuf Bk	59	100 do	..s. 51¾
9 do	59	100 do	..b30.51·31
100 sh Penna R	60¾	500 do	..s.51·31
100 do	60¾	100 do	..c.51·31
100 sh Leh N..b30.	34	200 do	..b30. 51¾
100 do	33¾	200 do	.s5wn&i.51·31
1000 do	..b30. 33¾	200 do	..b30. 51¾
100 do	..b60wn. 34	100 do	..b5&in.51·31
100 do	..s60wn. 33¾	200 do	.....51·31
200 do	..s60. 33¾	300 do	..s5wn.51·31
200 do	..b30. 34	2 do	.s5wn.tr 51¾
200 sh Cata Prf	37¾	3 do	..c. 51¾
200 do	..s5. 37½	200 do	..s.b30. 51¾
100 sh Read R	..b60. 51¾	3 do	..c. 51¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 Am Gold	110